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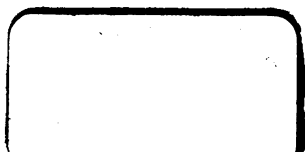
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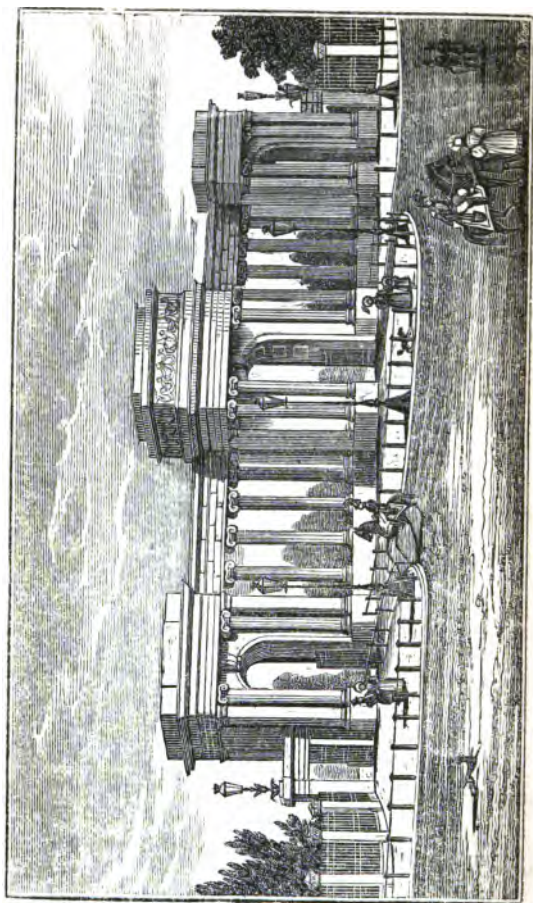
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HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS

OF

HYDE PARK,

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

FROM NUMEROUS AUTHENTIC WORKS, PUBLIC
RECORDS, PRIVATE DOCUMENTS, &c.

BY

THOMAS SMITH,

AUTHOR OF "A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE
PARISH OF ST. MARY-LE-BONE," &c.

"Tis my venture
On your retentive wisdom. BEN JONSON.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN SMITH, 49, LONG ACRE:

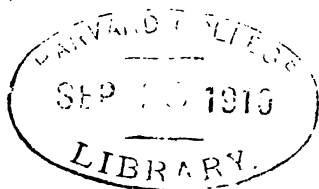
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TO
THE HONOURABLE
THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF HIS MAJESTY'S WOODS, FORESTS, LAND
REVENUES, WORKS, AND BUILDINGS,
THIS LITTLE COMPILATION
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THOMAS SMITH.

INTRODUCTION.

The importance of preserving open grounds in the vicinity of large capitals, to be used for purposes of recreation, as a means conducive to the health of their inhabitants, has ever been considered a desideratum, by Executive Governments in all civilized countries. In England, since the Plague of 1665, the improvement of our metropolis and its vicinity, has engaged a large share of the attention of successive monarchs, and of none more than those of the House of Hanover, as exhibited during the reigns of George II. and III. ; and by the liberal taste evinced in the arrangement of the Crown property during the late reign: which, being also continued under the fostering care of our present most gracious Sovereign, to whose mild and paternal government we are encouraged to look for the further improvement of whatever still remains imperfect; will teach the most frigid philosopher to prize the blessings of the age in which we live.

It has been well observed by an ingenious writer of modern times,* "that the interests awakened by the details of local history are such, as from the facility of comprehension, and the identity of the objects presented, must necessarily come home at once to the feelings of every reader."

Although the Compiler of the present little Work, is free to confess, that the earlier records relating to Hyde Park are deficient in exciting that interest "which is inseparable from the contemplation of the moss-grown turret, or the mouldering ruin, the dismantled tower, or deserted temple, to which spirit-stirring tales will ever attach," still he presumes, that sufficient remains, to produce that agreeable association of ideas which constitutes one of the great attractions of the study of Local History.

Hyde Park appears to have been a Public Lounge from the days of Elizabeth, to which the *Fashionable World* have been accustomed to resort for successive generations; and therefore, subservient to the indulgence of *curiosity* and *vanity*, those predominant passions of mankind, which know no decay; the same objects that excited the curiosity of our ancestors, still influence their posterity; although the guise of either be changed, the hooped and lofty-heeled dames, the bewigged and powdered exquisites who once luxuriated in the groves of Kensington, are

* Tierney, "*Hist. of Arundel*."

now represented by the beaux and belles, who delighting in a less cumbrous costume, throng their immediate vicinity. Evelyn's remarks in the days of the Second Charles, might have been written yesterday, and Pope's Description of a Military Review, will be fresh in the recollection of many.

The variety of Historical recollections, connected with Hyde Park, comprising Popular Amusements, Duelling, Military Spectacles, Executions, Processions, Festivities, Modern Improvements, &c. here for the first time presented to the reader, induces the Compiler to indulge a hope that his book will be found not only a pleasing pocket companion to those, who from their residence in the neighbourhood, may be classed among its constant visitors, but also prove an interesting miscellany, affording information and amusement to the general reader.*

* It was originally intended to have given a Plan of Hyde Park upon a liberal scale, but the enormous expense that would have been incurred, in order to accomplish that object, rendered it necessary, from prudential motives, to abandon the idea. The reader who feels an interest in these matters, will find his curiosity amply gratified by inspecting a Plan, which is in the British Museum, bearing the following title:—"An accurate Plan of Hyde Park, the Royal Palace and Gardens at Kensington; together with the Town and Parish, from a scale so large, that it shews every minute object, hill, dale, grove, &c. and (contrary to the usual method of Plans) every object which conveniently can, is thrown into perspective, and will be both useful and picturesque. By Joshua Rhodes, Land Surveyor at Kensington. In eight large plates, engraved by Bickham, 1763."

In making a general acknowledgment, with the most grateful feelings, for the kind assistance of those gentlemen, who have afforded information to the Compiler during the progress of his research, he cannot refrain from expressing a due sense of the obliging urbanity of Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq. whose vast fund of information, and well-stored Library, was at all times rendered accessible to him, in the pure spirit of old English liberality.

The ample stores of the British Museum have also been consulted, while the works of the accurate and pains-taking Lysons, and of that indefatigable topographer, the Historian of Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, &c. with numerous others, equally valuable, have been gleaned, in order to render this Pamphlet, worthy of the patronage of an enlightened and indulgent public.

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HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS, &c.

A STROLL on a fine April morning, away from the bustling grandeur of the wealthy active metropolis, amidst the enlivening scenery of this splendid combination of garden, park, and wood, cannot fail to produce that calm serenity of mind, which is materially essential to the renewal of both our bodily and mental energies; while the detail of an Historical event, or amusing adventure, will maintain its attraction during our progress, and insensibly lead the mind to revert to the Ecclesiastical History of our country, to the regal magnificence and boundless wealth of our early monastic institutions; until dream and reality become softly blended, the spirits proportionably exhilarated, and the whole outward man renovated: an object which is endeavoured to be attained by the publication of the ensuing pages.

Hyde Park is situate in the County of Middlesex, in the Hundred of Ossulston, within the liberties of the City of Westminster, and four miles West of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The ancient Roman military Way, the *Watling Street*, coming from Edgeware, and crossing the "*Via Trinovantica*" of Dr. Stukeley,* at Tyburn, passed over part of Hyde-Park

* Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Iter vii. p. 205, &c.

and through St. James's Park, to the street by Old Palace Yard, anciently called the Wool Staple, to the Thames. This road was continued, on the opposite side of the river, from Stangate Ferry to Canterbury, and so to the three famous seaports, Rutupisæ, Dubris, and Lemanis.

The Manor of Hyde originally belonged to the Abbot and Monks of the Monastery of St. Peter's Westminster, and was by them enclosed, as appears by various surveys and records, in which an ancient charter is mentioned, restricting the franchise, free-board, or liberty, to nine feet in breadth beyond the paling. Among the records of the Abbey, are some Court-Rolls of the manor of Hyde during the reign of Edward III.*

Little more can be collected concerning this manor till the reign of Henry VIII. when it reverted to the Crown; having been given, together with the manor of Neyte, and the advowson of Chelsea, in exchange for the priory of Hurley, in Berkshire.†

When this Manor became vested in the Crown, it was known by the title of Hyde Park, a title assumed, indeed, at the date

* Lysons' Environs of London.

† The Abbey Church of Westminster was surrendered to the King (Hen. VIII.) by Abbot Benson and 17 monks on the 16th Jan. 1539, and their estates of every description vested in the Crown by the Act of Dissolution, 31 Hen. VIII. upon the pretext of the foundation of Colleges and Bishopricks. One Bishoprick was founded upon the wreck of the dissolved Abbey, but Thomas Thirlby, who was consecrated Bishop, 19 Dec. 1540, alienated the estates, it is said to please the King, to such an extent, that the revenue became too small to support the state and dignity of a Bishop. Thirlby was rewarded for this obsequiousness, by a translation to the See of Norwich, and the Bishoprick of Westminster was reduced to a Deanery, in the year 1549, having existed only nine years.

of its first enclosure; * a Keeper was now appointed by Royal Letters Patent. The appointment of Keeper, subsequently dignified by the title of *Ranger*, appears to have been reserved by successive Sovereigns, to be conferred as a reward for services performed by meritorious and eminent individuals; and the office has therefore been filled by many illustrious characters of British History, being held at the present day by a Prince of the Blood, brother of His Majesty, viz. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

LIST OF KEEPERS.

The first Keeper on Record was George Roper, Esq. who had sixpence per day granted to him for this service.

In 1554, the office was divided and two Keepers appointed; Francis Nevill, in consideration of the services he had rendered both to King Edward VI. and to Queen Mary, receiving a "grant of the office of one of the Keepers of the Park of Hyde, in the county of Middlesex, which office George Roper, deceased, lately held;" the grant also appoints the fee of 4d. per day, as the salary, and pasture for 12 cows, 1 bull, and 6 oxen; together with all other profits to the said office belonging.—Pat. 1. Mary, p. 2, Jan. 16, m. 13.

* Park [*pearruc*, Sax.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the King's grant. *Manwood* in his forest law, says "a park is of another nature than either a chase or a warren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the King's hands, and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park if it lies open."

"How are we park'd and bounded in a pale."—I. Hen. VI. Sc. 2.

Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, a nobleman who was always consulted by Elizabeth in matters of the highest importance, who held the office of Chamberlain of the Household, was a K. G. and commanded the land forces which guarded the Queen's person at Tilbury, had a grant of the office of Keeper in the 16th of Elizabeth, with a like fee of 4d. per day, with all the herbage, pannage, and browsewood for the deer, and also the reversion of the office held by Francis Nevill at his death, with the fee of 4d. per day for each office.—Pat. 12. m. 2, July 31.

In the 38th of Elizabeth, the custody of Hyde Park was granted to Sir Edmund Carey, Knt. with all the lodges, houses, and edifices in the same, with a fee of 8d. per day, reserving to Anne, Baroness Hunsdon, during her life, the lodge and mansion in the Park, with the herbage and pannage of the same.—Pat. 38 Eliz. p. 16, Sept. 20.

A grant of this office was first made in 1607, to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and afterwards, in 1610, another grant was made, by virtue of which the office was appointed to be held by Sir Walter Cope, conjointly with the Earl of Salisbury, during their lives with benefit of survivorship.—Pat. Jac. p. 55, Nov. 16. The above nobleman was second son of Lord Burleigh, and Secretary of State to Queen Eliz. in 1596. On the death of Walsingham, he became confidential minister, and continued so till the end of her reign. He was created a Baron by James I. in 1603, Viscount Cranbourn, 1604, and Earl of Salisbury, in the following year. In 1608 he succeeded as Lord High Treasurer; this post he held until his death, which took place at Marlborough on his return from Bath to London, on the 24th of May, 1612.

On the death of the Earl of Salisbury, the reversion after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Sir Walter Cope, was granted

for life to Sir Henry Rich, Knt.—Pat. 10 Jac. p. 23, No. 17. Sir Henry Rich was created Earl of Holland 23rd of James I. and was beheaded with the Duke of Hamilton and the Lord Capel, in 1648-9, “dying a martyr,” as Langbaine says, “to retrieve his former forfeited loyalty to his prince.” This nobleman was a great favourite of James I. It is said, that one day when the King was standing amidst some of his courtiers, a porter passed by loaded with money which he was carrying to the Treasury, when Rich whispered to a bystander:—“*How happy would that money make me!*” which being overheard by the King, he immediately without hesitation, bestowed it all upon him, though it amounted to £3000. His Majesty added “*You think yourself very happy in obtaining so large a sum; but I am more happy in having an opportunity of obliging a worthy man, whom I love.*”

In 1630, the reversion of the office was granted at the request of the Earl of Holland, to Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, after the death of the said Earl, and to Sir John Smith, Knt. after the death of the Earl of Newport.—Pat. 6, Charles I. p. 13, n. 1, July 13. Mountjoy was created Earl of Newport in 1628, by Charles I.; the title became extinct by the death of Henry the 5th Earl, without issue, 1681.

After the execution of Charles I. in the year 1649, the Parliament ordered the Crown lands to be sold. But Hyde Park, with Hampton Court, &c. was especially excepted in the Act passed for that purpose. However, three years after, viz. 1652, it was determined that they should be sold to raise money for the exigencies of the State, as will be seen by the following laconic Resolution passed Dec. 1, 1652:—“Resolved, that Hyde Park be sold for ready money.”—Perfect Passages, 26th November to December 3, 1652.

PARTICULARS OF THE SALE OF HYDE PARK.

LOT I.

“ By indenture, dated 20 June, between Thomas Cooke, Esq. and others, (trustees and contractors, authorized and appointed by an Act of Parliament, for exposing to sale divers castles, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen, or Prince, exempted from sale by a former Act) of the one part, and Richard Wilcox of Kensington, Esq. of the other part, the trustees, in consideration of £4141 : 11 : 0. sold to Richard Wilcox,

“ That parcel of ground called the Gravel Pitt Division, adjoining or lying near to the great Gravel Pitts, upon Acton Road, being part of that impaled ground, called Hide Parke, lying within the several parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret's Westminster, and Paddington; and those two ponds lying between the two upper pooles of Middle Division, and the pooles intended to be comprehended within Kensington Division; bounded on the great road to Acton on the north, the ground lying near the Gravel Pitts, and part of Finch's ground on the west; with Kensington Division on the south, and the Middle Division on the east, and containing, by estimation 112 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches, except all conduits, pipes, &c. for conveying water through the premises, which premises are in the particulars thereof, mentioned to be parcel of the possessions of CHARLES STUART, LATE KING OF ENGLAND, and of the yearly value of £149 : 7 : 0. And all the woods being within this division, which, in the particulars are valued at £2428 : 2 : 6.—Claus. 1654, p. 37, No. 10.

LOT. II.

“ By indenture, dated 11 October, between Thomas Cooke, Esq. of the one part, and John Tracy of London, merchant, of

the other part; the trustees, in consideration of £3906 : 7 : 6. sold to John Tracy, that piece of ground, called Kensington Division, bordering upon Kensington Towne; and those two pooles or ponds to be enclosed with the same, lying and being between the poole designed for Gravel Pitt Division, and the poole in the lower corner of Middle Division; and that parcel of meadow ground lying in the south-west part of this division, inclosed for the use of the deere, but measured in with the rest of the division; the whole being bounded on the east with Middle Division, on the north with Gravel Pitt Division, on the west with part of the house and ground usually taken to belong to Mr. Finch of Kensington, and on the south with the highway leading from Knightsbridge through Kensington Towne, aforesaid; containing together in the whole 177 acres, 1 rood, 17 poles; all conduits, &c. excepted, of the yearly value of £280. and all woods, &c. which are mentioned to be of the value of £261 : 7 : 6.—Claus. 1653, p. 6, n. 6.

LOT III.

“ By indenture, dated 11 October, between Thomas Cooke, Esq. and others, trustees of the one part, and Anthony Deane of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Esq. of the other part. The trustees, in consideration of £9020 : 8 : 2. granted and sold to Anthony Deane, that parcel of ground called the Banquetting House Division; and also a parcel of enclosed ground lying on the north-east corner of this division, formerly used as a meadow, called Tyburne Meadow, bounded with the Old Lodge Division on the south, with part of the way leading from Brentford Road and Acton Road on the east, with the great road to Acton on the north, and with the Middle Division on the west; and also that building intended at the first erection

thereof for a banquetting-house, situate near the south-west corner of this division, containing together in the whole 100 acres of the yearly value of £130, and the materials of the banquetting-house are mentioned to be worth in the gross, £125 : 12 : 0; and the wood to be worth £419 : 5 : 0. And also a parcel of ground called the Middle Division, lying between two divisions of the said Parke, viz. the Banquetting-House Division and Gravel Pitt Division, and three pooles within this division, that is to say, two at the upper corner thereof, next to a place called Bayard's Watering, and one other, at the lower corner, betwixt the pooles set out to go with the Old Lodge Division and Kensington Division, bounded with Banquetting-House Division on the east, with Acton Great Road on the north, with Gravel Pitt Division on the west, and part of Kensington Division on the south west; containing in the whole 83 acres, 2 roods, and 38 poles, of the yearly value of £110. the woods, &c. worth £1225 : 18 : 4. And also that parcel of ground called the Old Lodge Division, and those four pooles, together with a parcel of ground inclosed without the same division, called the Spittle Mead, bounded on the east with part of the way from Brentford Great Road to Acton Great Road on the north, with Banquetting-House Division on the west, with Middle Division and Kensington Division, and with Knightsbridge highway on the south; with that small parcel of ground formerly taken out of the Parke, and used as a fortification, being at the corner of this division, called Parke Corner, containing 147 acres, 3 roods, 16 poles.

“ And several tenements, &c. near Knightsbridge, and all the Old Lodge, with the barn and stable belonging, which are mentioned to be of the yearly value of £225 : 6 : 8. The materials of the Lodge are valued at £120. clear of all charges of taking down the same, and the woods, &c. at £765 : 6 : 2.

and the deer of several sorts within the said Parke, which are valued at £300."—Claus. 1654, p. 42, n. 24.

From the above particulars of sale, a survey having been made at the time, we learn that the Park contained about 621 acres, and produced in the whole the sum of £17,068 : 6 : 8.

LIST OF RANGERS AFTER THE RESTORATION.

When the Crown lands were resumed on the Restoration of Charles II. the King gave this office to his brother Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the deed reciting that the Earl of Holland was dead, and Mountjoy, Earl of Newport had by deed of the 28th June, 1660, surrendered all his interest in the said office. Prince Henry died on the 27th of Sept. following, having held the office only two months. It is said that Charles was never so deeply affected at any incident that occurred during his whole life, as at the death of this young Prince, who was carried off at the age of 20, by the small-pox, to the great grief of the whole nation, with whom he was an especial favourite.

On the death of the Duke of Gloucester, James Hamilton, Esq. one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber was appointed to the office.—Pat. 12, Car. II. p. 28, No. 19, Nov. 24. During the usurpation several houses had been erected on the skirts of the Park, near what is now called Hyde Park Corner, and Park Lane; these were afterwards granted on lease to the said James Hamilton, which lease was renewed in 1692 to Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, and Hamilton Place in Piccadilly is named after this family. New leases of part of this property were granted in 1806, and great improvements were made here under the inspection of John Fordyce, Esq. Surveyor-General.

In a Report drawn up by Sir Charles Harbord, the Surveyor-General, in the year 1664, he observes, that king Charles I.

was very earnest with him for walling Hyde Park, "as well for the honor of his palace and great city, as for his own disport and recreation." It appears, however, that it was not till after the year 1670, that it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a wall. The wall was renewed or repaired on the South, North, and East sides in 1726.

In 1664, a grant was made to Mr. Hamilton of a portion of the Park, for the purpose of planting fruit-trees, but was not acted upon, and the following grant was made two years afterwards.—Pat. 18, Car. II. No. 10, April 12.

"Indenture between the King and James Hamilton, Esq. one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber, and Ranger of Hyde Park, and John Birch, Esq. Auditor of the Excise. Reciting, that the Indenture between the same parties, in 16 Car. II. was cancelled. The said James Hamilton and John Birch, had undertaken to plant with choice and fit apple trees, to supply His Majesty with apples or cider, all that parcel of ground, containing 55 acres, ditched and severed from the said Park, lying in the north-west corner thereof, bounded on the north with Uxbridge Way, on the west with lands of Sir Heneage Finch, and on the south and east, by the said Park. The King granted and demised the same to them for 41 years, at the rent of 5s. The said Hamilton and Birch, to inclose the same at their own expense, towards the Uxbridge Way and Finch's land, with a brick wall of eight feet, and plant the same with pippins and red-streaks, at ten yards distance or less, one tree from another, and to deliver to the Lord Steward, or Treasurer of the Household, one half of the apples there growing, in apples or cider, according to His Majesty's pleasure. If in cider, His Majesty, first to deliver to them casks and bottles to contain the same."—Pat. 18, Car. II. No. 10, April 12.

Faulkner in his History of Kensington, to which I am indebted for much valuable information, says "a renewal of the

grant was made to Mr. Hamilton, (Pat. 23, Car. II. p. 9, Feb. 9) since which period no other separate grant has been recorded. It also appears the following list of Rangers, until the appointment of the Earl of Grenville in 1792, were only of St. James's Park, although from the circumstance of the grant of the Lodge to the Earl of Jersey by King William, in 1700, it is most probable that their jurisdiction extended over both parks." However, the grant to Lord Grenville (Pat. 32, Geo. III. p. 7, No. 4, May 14) includes particularly Hyde Park with St. James's, and has been continued in the same terms to his successors.

William Harbord, Esq. 1684, he was M. P. for Launceston in Cornwall, in 1688, and returned in the same year for Thetford, county of Norfolk.

William, Earl of Bath, 1694.

The Earl of Jersey, 1700. This nobleman was Ambassador to France, and afterwards principal Secretary of State to William III. and Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Anne.

The above nobleman was succeeded in this office by Henry Portman, Esq. 1703. The Earl of Essex, 1739. Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, December 4, in the same year. The Earl of Pomfret, in 1751. The Earl of Ashburnham, 1759. George, Earl of Orford, and the Earl of Grenville; upon the surrender of his Lordship in 1794, the Earl of Euston, (afterwards Duke of Grafton) obtained the office, and resigned it in 1807, being succeeded by Lord Viscount Sidney. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex accepted this office on the death of Viscount Sidney, and it is but due to the memory of his Lordship to say, that the improvements commenced under his direction, and so admirably completed under the inspection of his successor, has secured that meed of praise, which is ever the grateful tribute

of a discerning public. It would be superfluous here to descant upon the character of the present Ranger further, than to declare, as a patron of Literature and the Fine Arts, His Royal Highness stands unrivalled in the history of modern times.

FORTIFICATION.

At Hyde Park Corner stood a large fort with four bastions, erected in 1642, when the city and suburbs were fortified by trenches and ramparts, in anticipation of an attack by the royal army; another fort was also erected at Oliver's Mount, the site of Mount-street. The enthusiasm prevailing at this period was carried to such an extent, that the whole population appear to have assisted in the trenches, detachments from all trades relieved each other at intervals, the work proceeding night and day without intermission; even women and children partook of the general feeling, which is facetiously alluded to by Butler, *Hudibras*, Part II. Canto 2; and in a note by Nash, it is stated, that "ladies of rank and fortune, not only encouraged the men, but worked with their own hands. Lady Middlesex, Lady Foster, Lady Anne Waller, and Mrs. Dunch, having been particularly celebrated for their activity."

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS IN HYDE PARK.

During the reigns of James and Charles I. Hyde Park appears to have been a place of fashionable amusement; but although the park was in 1632 said to be "then lately thrown open," it does not appear that the public were admitted indiscriminately. The amusements provided for the company comprised horse-

racing, foot-racing, morris-dancing, &c.; refreshments were also to be procured, such as wines, syllabubs, &c. at the lodge, which bore the sign of the "Grave Prince Maurice's Head." In one of Shirley's Plays entitled "*Hide-Park*," licensed in 1632, first printed in 1637, and dedicated to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, at that time *Keeper*, the following allusion to the sports, occur in various Scenes.

Act II. Sc. 2,—LACY. Prithee stay; we'll to Hide-Park together.

BONAVENT. There you may meet with morris-dancers; * * * * *

Act III. Sc. 1.—LORD B. Lady, you are welcome to the spring; the Park

Looks fresher to salute you; how the birds
On every tree sing, with more cheerfulness
At your access, as if they prophesied
Nature would die, and resign her providence
To you, fit only to succeed her!

JUL. You express

A master of all complement; I have
Nothing but plain humility, my Lord,
To answer you.

BONAVENT. Be there any races here?

LACY. Yes, Sir, horse and foot.

BONAVENT. You'll give me leave to take my course then.

[In this scene the competitors in the foot-race, an Irishman and an Englishman, cross and re-cross the stage, while the characters are occupied in betting on the result.]

Act. IV. Sc. 1.—JUL. Whither will you walk, my Lord?

You may engage yourself too far, and lose your sport.

LORD B. I would go farther for a little sport; you mean the horse-race; they're not come into the Park yet; I might do something else, and return time enough to win five hundred pieces.

JUL. Your Lordship had no fortune in the last match; I wish'd your confidence a happier success.

Act IV. Sc. 1.—FAIRFIELD. Frank Trier, I have been seeking thee about the Park.

FRI. What to do?

FAIR. To be merry for half an hour, I find a scurvy melancholy creep upon me, I'll try what sack will do; I have sent my footman to the MAURICE* for a bottle, we shall meet him.

Act IV. Sc. 3.—Song by VENTURE.

1.

Come Muses all, that dwell nigh the fountain,
Made by the wing'd horse's heel,
Which fir'd with his rider over each mountain;
Let me your galloping raptures feel.
I do not sing of fleas, or frogs,
Nor of the well-mouth'd hunting dogs.
Let me be just, all praises must
Be given to well-breath'd *Jilian Thrust*.

* To the Lodge. Maurice's Head.

2.

Young Constable and *Kill Deer's* famous,
The *Cat*, the *Mouse*, and *Neddy Gray*;
With nimble *Peggybrig*, you cannot shame us
With *Spaniard* nor with *Spinola*.

Hill-climbing *White Rose* praise doth not lack,
Handsome *Dunbar*, and *Yellow Jack*;
But if I be just, all praises must
Be given to well-breath'd *Jilian Thrust*.

3.

Sure-spurr'd *Sloven*, true-running *Robin*,
Of *Young Shaver* I do not say less,
Strawberry Soam, and let *Spider* pop in,
Fine *Brackley*, and brave *Lurching Bess*.

Victorious too was *Herring Shotten*,
And *Spit-on's Rump* is not forgotten;
But if I be just, all honour must
Be given to well-breath'd *Jilian Thrust*,

4.

Lusty *George*, and, gentlemen hark yet,
To winning *Mackarel*, fine-mouth'd *Freak*,
Bay Tarrall, that won the cup at Newmarket,
Thundering *Tempest*, *Black Dragon* eke,

Precious *Sweet Lips*, I do not lose,
Nor *Toby* with his golden shoes;
But if I be just, all honour must
Be given to well-breath'd *Jilian Thrust*.*

* The above Song is here inserted on account of the names of all the celebrated race-horses of the time being mentioned in it.

[Enter milk-maid with a bowl.

JUL. So, so; is it good milk?

LORD B. Of a red cow?

CAR. You talk as if you inclined to a consumption; Is the wine good?

MILK. It comes from his *Excellence's head*.*

Act IV. Sc. 3.—TRIER. I'll pledge you quicksilver.

Where is your Lord?

PAGE. He has left Virgo to go to Libra,

To see the horsemen weighed.†

Merry Beggars, or Jovial Crew, a Comedy, printed 1641.

" Shall we make a fling to London, and see how the spring appears there in Spring Gardens, and in Hyde Park, to see the races horse and foot?"

Although horse-races were prohibited as the greatest enormities during the Commonwealth, and the Puritans carried their intolerance so far as to introduce a bill into the House of Commons, in 1651, against " patching, painting, and other immodest dress of women," which, however, did not pass; yet Hyde Park still seems to have been the centre of attraction, athletic exercises being substituted for those already described.

* The Lodge.

† Pepys thus notices this Play.—(Diary) 11 July, 1668, "To the King's Playhouse to see an old Play of Shirly's, called " Hide Parke," the first day acted; where horses are brought upon the stage: but it is but a very moderate play, only an excellent Epilogue spoke by Beck Marshall."

The ring also, the entrance to which may still be traced, was then the fashionable resort of equestrians; and elegant carriages, frequently driven by the owners, were exhibited there with all the gaiety of more modern times, in defiance of the severe animadversions of the diurnal press, as will be seen by the following extracts:—

HYDE-PARK, May 1.—“ This day there was a hurling of a great ball, by fifty Cornish gentlemen on the one side, and fifty on the other; one party played in red caps and the other in white. There was present, his Highness the Lord Protector, many of his Privy-Council, and divers eminent gentlemen, to whose view was presented great agility of body, and most neat and exquisite wrestling, at every meeting of one with the other, which was ordered with such dexterity, that it was to show more the strength, vigour, and nimbleness of their bodies, than to endanger their persons. The ball they played withall, was silver, and designed for that party which did win the goal.”—*Moderate Intelligencer*, 26th of April, to the 3rd of May, 1654.

If similar examples did not frequently occur in modern times, viz. directly opposite accounts of the same transaction, in contemporary publications, (whose interest it appears *ever* to have been to enlarge upon, or to suppress, the prominent points of every occurrence that may happen, to suit the taste, or feelings of that party whose principles they affect to adopt, and upon whose support they consequently depend,) the reader would naturally feel surprised at the following account of the same affair, evidently written to suit the taste of the Puritans.

MONDAY, May 1, 1654.—“ This day was more observed by people's going a Maying, than for divers years past, and indeed much sin committed by wicked meeting, with fiddlers, drunkenness, ribaldry, and the like; great resort came to Hyde Park, many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted and spotted women, some men played with a silver ball, and some took other recreation.

“ But his Highness the Lord Protector went not thither, nor any of the Lords of the Council, but were busie about the great affairs of the Commonwealth, and among other things, had under consultation how to advance trade for the good of the people with all speed that might be, and other great affairs for the good of the Commonwealth.”—*Several Proceedings of State Affairs, 29th of April to 4th of May, 1654.*

In defiance of the puritanical cant displayed in the above account, it is well known that the wily Cromwell paid great attention to the breeding of race-horses: he possessed a celebrated stallion named White Turk; and he had also an equally famous brood-mare, afterwards called the coffin-mare, from the circumstance of her being concealed in a vault during the search for his effects after the Restoration; the name of his stud-groom was Place, a conspicuous character in those days.—*Darvell on the Treatment of Race-horses, 1832.*

It was this predilection for horses, which nearly cost him his life, in an accident which happened to him in Hyde Park in 1654. But the account of this affair having been variously related, I prefer placing it before the reader in the words of the Dutch Ambassador, written in an official letter to the States-General, taken from THURLOWE'S STATE PAPERS, vol. ii. p. 652.

*The Dutch Ambassadors in England to the
States-General.*

“ MY LORDS.—After the sending away of our letters of last Friday, we were acquainted the next morning, which we heard nothing of the night before, that about that time a mischance happened to the Lord Protector, which might have been in all likelihood very fatal unto him, if God had not wonderfully preserved him; as we are informed the manner of it to be thus: His Highness, only accompanied with Secretary Thurloe, and some few of his gentlemen and servants, went to take the air in Hyde-Park, where he caused some dishes of meat to be brought; where he made his dinner, and afterwards had a desire to drive the coach himself, having put only the Secretary into it, being those six horses which the Earl of Oldenburgh had presented unto his Highness, who drove pretty handsomely for some time; but at last provoking those horses too much with the whip, they grew unruly, and run so fast, that the postillion could not hold them in; whereby his Highness was flung out of the coach-box upon the pole, upon which he lay with his body, and afterwards fell upon the ground. His foot getting hold in the tackling, he was carried away a good while in that posture, during which a pistol went off in his pocket: but at last he got his foot clear, and so came to escape, the coach passing away without hurting him. He was presently brought home, and let blood; and after some rest taken, he is now pretty well again. The Secretary being hurt on his ankle with leaping out of the coach, hath been forced to keep his chamber hitherto, and been unfit for any business; so that we have not been able to further or expedite any business this week, &c. &c.

BEVERNING,
NIEUPORT,
JONGESTALL.

WESTMINSTER, 16th Oct. 1654. [N. S.]

The periodical press of that time, gave different versions of this tale also. The Weekly Post, asserting that the postillion only was thrown, Cromwell being inside the coach; while a writer in the Faithful Scout, another periodical, admits the fact of his being on the box, and thinking it seems, that a frolic so ill suited to the taste of the times, required some excuse, justifies it by the example of the heroes of old.—LYSONS.

Collection of loyal songs, printed at the Restoration, and re-printed, 1781, vol. ii. page 281.

“ Nol, a rank rider, got fast in the saddle,
And made her shew tricks, and curvet, and rebound;
She quickly perceived he rode widdle-waddle,
And his coach-horse* threw his Highness to ground
Then Dick, being lame, rode holding the pummel,
Not having the wit to get hold of the rein;
But the jade did so snort at the sight of a Cromwell
That poor Dick and his kindred turned footmen again.”

There appears to have been a singular fatality attending the Protector's visits to Hyde Park; one Miles Syndercombe having been tried in Feb. 1656 for High Treason, in conspiring with others to assassinate him; when it appeared from the confession of an accomplice named Cecill, “ that they went out several times for that purpose, and having received notice from one Toope of his Highness's life-guard, that he would be in Hyde Park on a certain day, they went thither heavily armed, and that the hinges of Hyde Park gate were filed, in order to facilitate their escape. That having failed four different times,

* This alludes to the accident above related.

they had resolved on a fifth occasion to break through all difficulties to effect it. That when his Highness rode into the park he alighted, and speaking to Cecill, asked whose horse that was he rode upon, Syndercombe being then outside of the park; that Cecill was then ready to have done it, but doubted the fleetness of his horse, he having a cold." Upon this and corroborative evidence Syndercombe was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn. Cromwell's escape on this last occasion, appears little less than miraculous.

Five years after this, viz. 1659, Hyde Park is thus described by a foreigner in a letter to his friend in France:—" Did frequently accompany my Lord N—— into a field near the town, which they call Hyde Parke; the place is not unpleasant,—and which they use as our course, but with nothing of that order, equipage and splendor; being such an assembly of wretched jades and hackney-coaches, as, next to a regiment of carmen, there is nothing approacheth the resemblance. This parke was it seems used by the late King and nobility for the freshness of the air and the goodly prospect; but it is that which now (besides all other exercises) they pay for hire in England, though it be free for all the world besides; every coach and horse which enters buying his mouthful, and permission of the publican who has purchased it, for which the entrance is guarded with porters and long staves." *Character of England, in a Letter to a Nobleman in France.* Lond. 1659, 12mo. p. 54.

From the following quaint notices of Evelyn and Pepys we learn that money was taken for admission to the park for several years before the above letter was written: and also we have additional proof of the character of the amusements, and the rank of the visitors.

EVELYN'S DIARY.—11 *April*, 1653. "I went to take the aire in Hide Park, where every coach was made to pay a shilling, and horse sixpence, by the sordid fellow who had purchas'd it of the State, as they were cal'd."

IBID.—*May*, 1658. "I went to see a coach-race in Hide-Park, and collation'd in Spring-Garden."

IBID.—3 *July*, 1660. "I went to Hide Park, where was his Majestie and aboundance of gallantrie."

PEPYS'S DIARY.—10 *August*, 1660. "With Mr. Moore and Creed to Hide Parke by coach, and saw a fine foot-race three times round the park, between an Irishman and Crow, that was once my Lord Claypoole's footman."*

EVELYN'S DIARY.—1 *May*, 1661. "I went to Hide Parke to take the aire, where was His Majesty, and an innumerable appearance of gallants, and rich coaches, being now a time of unusual festivitie and joy."

IBID.—26 *April*, 1667. "My Lord Chancellor shewed me all his newly-finished and newly-furnished palace and librarie: then we went to take the aire in Hide Parke."

In "The Man of Mode,—or Sir Fopling Flutter," by Sir G. Etherege, 1676, we find it called *High Park*, in contradistinction to that of St. James's, and is thus noticed:

ACT II. SCENE 3. THE MALL, ST. JAMES'S PARK.

YOUNG BELLAIR.—Most people prefer *High Park* to this place.

* I imagine this race to have been three times round the ring only, one of the competitors appears to have belonged to that class of servants at that time invariably attached to every nobleman's establishment, viz. *Running Footmen*.

HARRIET.—It has the better reputation I confess, but I abominate the dull diversions there, the formal bows; the affected smiles, the silly by-words, and amorous tweers in passing; here one meets with a little Conversation now and then, * * * *

ACT V. SCENE 2.

HARRIET.—Whate'er you say, I know all beyond *High Park's*

A desert to you, and that no gallantry can draw you farther.

Hyde Park appears to have retained its fame for the exhibition of fashionable folly for a long period without intermission. In 1709, a poem was published, bearing the title of "The Circus, or British Olympicks," being a Satire on the Ring at Hyde Park, in which the would-be charioteers and fops, with their quondam belles, are ludicrously criticised.

In 1675, King Charles II. having resolved to found a Royal Observatory, Hyde Park was mentioned as the most eligible spot for the erection of the building; the polemical College at Chelsea, now the Hospital, was also mentioned, and was visited and approved of by Mr. Flamstead (who was, at the recommendation of Sir Jonas Moor, appointed by His Majesty to the office of Astronomer Royal,) but Sir C. Wren having recommended Greenwich Castle (Park), that situation was preferred.

SPRINGS AND WATER COURSES.

Thomas Day obtained letters patent of 17th James I. with "licence to convey the springs and waters within Hyde Park, and elsewhere near thereunto unto the city of Westminster, through the said park, and to make conduits, and lay pipes therein."

This grant afterwards became the subject of litigation in the reign of Charles II. and the above letters patent were revoked by judgment given against him in the King's Bench, in Hilary Term of the 9th Charles II., a writ of *scire facias*, having been awarded out of Chancery, to try his right in that Court.

In 1663, Charles II. granted to Thomas Hawes, gent. of Westminster, all the springs, waters and conduits in the park, to hold for the term of 99 years, rendering to the Exchequer, 6s. 8d. per annum. In the particulars of sale in the time of Cromwell, no less than fourteen ponds in different parts of the park are mentioned.

All these pipes and water-courses were re-purchased by the Crown in 1730, for £2500. and removed to complete the Serpentine river, by order of Queen Caroline, who took great delight in the improvements of this park and the gardens at Kensington and Richmond, and expended large sums in doing so; being supplied from the Treasury by Sir Robert Walpole, without the knowledge of the King. It was found after her death, that she was indebted to him £20,000. all which, besides the principal part of her own income, she had devoted to the indulgence of her passion for embellishing the Royal demesnes.

Hyde Park still abounds with springs and water-courses, which are more or less connected with the Serpentine. This river also obtained a large supply for many years from a brook which took its rise at Hampstead, passing by an arch under the Paddington Canal, and continuing its course through Bayswater to Kensington gardens; but owing to the vast increase of buildings in that neighbourhood, this brook had become exceedingly filthy, it has, therefore, lately been arched over by the Commissioners of Sewers, and its course diverted, until it forms a junction with a large sewer which was tunnelled from the Uxbridge road under Hyde Park towards the Thames, some

years since. This latter sewer was made to convey the refuse water and filth, from the numerous streets at that time building on the land belonging to the See of London, at the north side of the Uxbridge road.

There are several water-houses in Hyde Park, (i. e. handsome buildings enclosing a deep well in the centre of the interior) viz. one on the north side of the Serpentine, erected in the year 1820, one at the east end, ornamented in the Gothic style, and a third also stands within the south wall, nearly opposite the foot-barracks at Knightsbridge.

The east end of the Serpentine has an ornamental iron railing extending along the foot-path, placed there to prevent accidents, and beneath this path is a sluice through which the surplus water of the river escapes, being conveyed over an artificial water-fall into a basin at a considerably lower level, whence it runs under two bridges of stone, and finally leaves the park by an arch formed under the houses at Knightsbridge, east of the Cannon brewhouse, and thence runs into the Thames.

Many melancholy suicides have been committed here, also numerous accidents to bathers have occurred, of which ample testimony is to be found in the Records of that invaluable Institution, the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

The limits of this work would render it impossible to record a variety of cases, but the following accident may be mentioned on account of the extraordinary fatality attending it. JUNE 28, 1806, a horse-dealer named Moulton, of Kensington, driving a spirited horse in Hyde Park in a gig, accompanied by a boy, imprudently attempted to water the horse in the Serpentine, when the animal plunged into deep water, and sunk, thereby drowning himself, the man, and the boy.

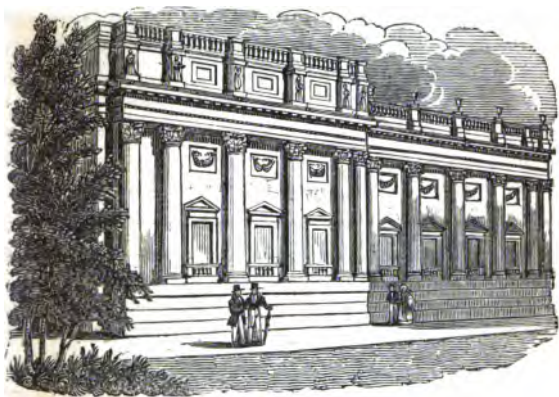
On the Report of the Surveyor-General in August 1725, a licence was granted under the Sign Manual of His Majesty,

bearing date Sept. 9, 1723, to the Governor and Company of the Chelsea Water-works, to erect a reservoir in Walnut-tree Walk, Hyde Park, for the purpose of supplying the palace at Kensington with pure and fresh water, and by another branch, to supply the new buildings about Oliver's Mount, (i. e. Mount Street) and the upper parts of Westminster. In pursuance of the above licence, a circular bason was made of the diameter of 200 feet, enclosed with brick-work, laid in terras, coped with Portland stone, raised four feet above the surface of the ground, and finished with a handsome iron railing, to guard against accidents. According to the terms of the grant, a main pipe of four inches bore, for conveying the water into the reservoir, was laid down from Park-lane through the park wall, the distance from the old wall to the reservoir being about 290 feet, and the breadth of the ground to be dug for laying down the main was restricted to six feet; it was also stipulated that this grant might be resumed at any after period at the pleasure of the Crown. The above licence has lately been resumed to a certain extent, since the Engine-house, an unsightly brick building, has been taken down, the materials being sold by auction, June, 1835. The circular bason still remains.

A large building known by the name of the Duke of Gloucester's Riding School,* formerly stood near the reservoir, at a short distance from Grosvenor Gate: it was taken down about twelve years since, and was succeeded by a temporary

* The above riding-house was erected by H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, under a grant of the 10th of October, 1768, to hold the land during His Majesty's pleasure, on payment of a yearly rent of £5. The materials were subsequently purchased of His Royal Highness in March, 1806, for the sum of £1000. paid out of the Land Revenue, and the building was occupied by leave of the Government, as the headquarters of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry.

wooden building erected in 1825 by permission of Government, for the purpose of exhibiting a picture of the Battle of Waterloo, painted by Sir John W. Pieneman, principal painter to His Majesty the king of the Netherlands. The picture measured twenty-seven feet in breadth, by eighteen feet in height, and as a work of Art, was universally admired. This erection was also taken down in the following year, and the late removal of the Engine-house of the Chelsea Water-works Company, has thrown open a fine view of the classic front of the Marquis of Westminster's Picture Gallery, as seen in the annexed engraving, which contains an unrivalled Collection of Works of the ancient Masters.



The GROSVENOR GALLERY was erected from the design of Mr. Cundy, after the manner of the ancient building called by Palladio the Forum of Trajan at Rome, having an isolated statue over each column of the principal building, with an attic

behind them; between all the columns is a series of blank windows with balustraded balconies and triangular pediments. The columns are of the Corinthian Order, raised upon a plain jointed stylobate. The effect of the view from the park is truly magnificent.

The Horse-Guards barracks, south of the Serpentine river, is a fine range of brick building, capable of accommodating 500 horses, and 600 men, consisting of an oblong square parade, an extensive range of stabling, a noble mansion for the use of the officers, riding-school, powder magazine, &c. A more salubrious situation could not have been selected for a barracks; the First regiment of Life Guards, until within these few years, had been permanently stationed here; but the three regiments of Horse Guards, alternately occupy the barracks in the Regent's Park, those at Knightsbridge and at Windsor, shifting quarters every six months.*

Since the improvements of Kensington Gardens, under the auspices of Queen Caroline, are so intimately connected with Hyde Park, it becomes necessary here to present to the reader a concise account of the Palace and Gardens at Kensington.

* The regiments of Life Guards and Horse Guards, were disbanded by order of Government in 1788; a pension was granted to each man on this occasion by way of compensation, with liberty to enter the regiments of Royal Horse Guards then newly raised under different regulations; the honour of serving in the former troops, with certain privileges they enjoyed, was deemed of such importance that the situation of private was purchased for the sum of £100. Their barracks was situated in what was then called the outskirts of the town, viz. Riding-house lane, Mary-le-bone, near Portland place.



THE PALACE.

The Royal Palace, which is an irregular brick building, having been enlarged at various periods, originally belonged to the Finch family, and bore the title of Nottingham House, from the circumstance of its having been the principal residence of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards First Earl of Nottingham; his son, the second Earl, also resided here till 1691, when it was purchased by king William, and converted into a royal residence, bearing the title of Kensington Palace.

Sir Heneage Finch, (then Solicitor-General)* received a

* HENEAGE FINCH, a most eminent lawyer, a celebrated orator, and an earnest, though honest supporter of the policy of the court in the

grant of a portion of Hyde Park lying contiguous to his grounds, about the year 1661, which is thus described in the

reign of Charles II. was born December 23, 1621. He sprung from a noble family, his grandmother, Elizabeth only daughter of Sir Thomas Heneage, a Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth having been raised to the Peerage by James I. and in the following reign advanced to the title of Countess of Winchelsea, while his father was a celebrated lawyer, and Speaker of the House of Commons, in the first Parliament of Charles I.

He was first educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, whence he removed to study the laws in the Inner Temple, and obtained considerable reputation. His high professional character, combined with the known loyalty of his family, could not fail to recommend him powerfully to the favour of Charles II. who immediately after the Restoration, (6th June, 1660) appointed him Solicitor-General, and on the following day he was created a baronet.

In April, 1661, he was elected M. P. for the University of Oxford; and in the autumn of that year distinguished himself in his office of reader to the Inner Temple, by a Lecture of uncommon excellence on the 39th Statute of Elizabeth for the recovery of the debts of the Crown. This Lecture was continued for six days, and according to *Antony Wood*, was attended on the first by many Peers and Privy Councillors: the second, by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London: the third, by the whole College of Physicians, in full costume: the fourth, by the Judges, and Advocates, and the Society of Doctors' Commons: the fifth, by the Archbishops, Bishops, and chief of the Clergy: and the last, viz. August 15, by the King, Duke of York, Lord Chancellor, and the great Officers of State, &c.

On the 10th of May, 1670, he was appointed Attorney-General; and placed in the office of keeper of the Great Seal on the 9th of November, 1673; was created Baron Finch, of Daventry, county of Northampton, January 10, 1674, and received the title of Lord High Chancellor, December 19, 1675. In the course of the same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

In 1677, he sat as Lord High Steward of England on the trial of

Deed, "all that ditch and fence which divide Hyde Park from lands and grounds, and possessions of the said Sir H. Finch adjacent to the said park, and all woods and under-woods, and timber-trees, growing, and being within, upon, or about the said ditch or fence, and all the grounds and soil of the said park, being beyond the said ditch and fence, containing in breadth 10 feet, and in length 150 rods, beginning from the south highway, leading to the town of Kensington, and from thence crossing to the north highway, leading to the town of Acton, the said piece of ground, is by this grant, dis-parked for ever," &c. &c.

The original building must have been sufficiently capacious to accommodate a numerous household, although it is difficult now to distinguish what part of the present pile was erected before it was converted into a royal palace; part of the south-front, containing the King's gallery, was built by king William from the designs of Sir C. Wren and Sir N. Hawksmoor, then the Royal Architects, while the eastern front, the cupola room, and west drawing room, were added at a later

Philip, Earl of Pembroke, as he did in 1680 on that of William Howard, Viscount Stafford, on which latter occasion the speech in which he pronounced judgement on that unfortunate nobleman was esteemed a model of eloquence. On the 12th of May, 1681, his services were finally rewarded by a grant of the dignity of Earl of Nottingham; and on the 18th of December, in the following year, he died at his house in Queen-street, Covent Garden, and was buried at Raunston, near Olney, in Bucks.

Burnet, says of this nobleman, "His great parts, and greater virtues, are so conspicuous, that it would be a high presumption in me to say any thing in his commendation."

The Earl of Nottingham married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Harvey, a merchant of London, by whom he had fourteen children, of whom Daniel, the eldest, was the ancestor of the Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham; and Hencage, the second, of the Earls of Aylesford.

period, from the designs of Kent. The north wing, containing the state apartments, and those now occupied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, are supposed to be parts of the original building.

King William made this his favourite residence, taking possession immediately after the purchase; he held his court here, most of his councils, and many of the interesting occurrences of his reign happened within its walls. He died here on the 8th of March, 1702, in the 52nd year of his age, after a few days illness, having met with an accident on his way to Hampton Court, being thrown from his horse, by which he broke his collar bone, surviving his consort Queen Mary only seven years and three months, she having died in this palace, of the small-pox, December 28, 1694.

Kensington Palace was successively occupied by Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, King George I. King George II. and Queen Caroline, to whose taste it is indebted for much of the interior embellishments. Her Majesty held a court here regularly every Sunday after divine service. Prince George of Denmark died here, October 28, 1708, and Queen Anne on the 1st of August, 1714. King George II. also died suddenly here on the 25th of October, 1760, at the age of 77, after a long reign of thirty-four years.

His R. H. the Duke of Sussex has resided here for many years; and the spirit and taste evinced by this illustrious Prince in the formation of an extensive library calls forth the admiration of every scholar; his generous hospitality has rendered this Palace the resort of all that is wise, and great, and good; indeed no *Scholar* can be said to be personally unknown to His Royal Highness. The library contains upwards of 50,000 volumes, 12,000 of which are Theological, and of the greatest value and rarity. The *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, by T. J. Pettigrew, published in 1827, not only gives a critical descrip-

tion of the valuable treasures here deposited, but exhibits an ability, taste, and feeling, alike honourable to the head and heart of the Author.

Another portion is also now occupied by H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, heir-apparent to the throne of these realms, who was born here on the 24th of May, 1819. Her illustrious father, H. R. H. the late Duke of Kent died January 23, 1820, after a few days illness, greatly regretted by the whole nation. The address of condolence voted by the House of Commons, was presented to the bereaved widow, by Lords Morpeth and Clive, in the drawing-room of Kensington Palace.

The unfortunate Queen Caroline, consort of George IV. occupied apartments here by permission of George III. when Princess of Wales.

The state apartments have undergone no material alteration since the reign of George II. They are spacious and grand, and the vast quantity of pictures decorating every room, and which have been collected from time to time by successive royal occupants, give a magnificent effect to the whole.

The beautiful building situated in the gardens to the north of the Palace, was built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, by order of Queen Anne, who used it as a banquetting-house; the south front of the building, with only one story in height, consists of a centre, ornamented with four rusticated pillars, supporting a pediment of the Doric order; over which is a semi-circular window; both ends terminate in a semi-circular recess. The interior is divided into three compartments, against the wall of the centre are placed pillars of the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature. The roofs of the circular pavilions at each end, are coved, and supported by eight fluted pillars of the same order. This building is said to exhibit the

finest specimen of brick-work in the kingdom, and excites the admiration of both architects and builders, many of whom visit it as a curiosity. It has been converted into a green-house, and is filled in the autumn with exotic plants from the Royal Gardens.

PALACE GREEN,

At which the visitor arrives on passing through the garden gate south of the Palace, originally called the Moor, was formerly the military parade when the court was held here, the royal standard being hoisted daily. The principal entrance to the Palace is from this Green, and its remarkable features are, a fine row of elms, a barracks, and guard-room for the foot, a circular stone water-house, originally built for a summer-house, by Queen Anne; the bell-tower, a singular structure, built by Sir John Vanburgh, whose heavy style of architecture can never be mistaken, and who was contemporary with Sir C. Wren, and a range of building southward, perhaps intended for the accommodation of a troop of cavalry, but now used as a receptacle for the equipages of the illustrious persons residing at the Palace.

Westward of Palace Green is the kitchen gardens and forcing-houses, extending northwards, and consisting of about twenty acres.

Just within the wall of these grounds, is a water-house, or conduit, built by King Henry VIII. in 1536, it is a low brick building, the walls of great thickness, and in excellent preservation; it has four gable ends, the roof being covered with brick instead of tiles; on a late inspection by the compiler of this pamphlet, he observed a young ash plant growing on the

roof between the gables, which had attained the height of nearly four feet. This building was erected by Henry, for the purpose of conveying water from a conduit enclosed within it to a house at Chelsea then lately erected by him as a nursery for his children. This building is exceedingly interesting to the antiquary, both from its having been built for the use of Queen Elizabeth when an infant, and the specimen it affords of the brick-work of that date.

The bell-tower was erected for a water-house, but has long since ceased to be used for that purpose. A view of the interior of King Henry VIII.'s conduit, and the exterior of the bell-tower is given in the History of Kensington, by Faulkner.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

. Campus ubi Troja fuit.—VIRG.

Where Kensington, high o'er the neighbouring lands
 'Midst greens and sweets, a regal fabric stands,
 And sees each spring, luxuriant in her bowers,
 A snow of blossoms, and a wild of flowers,
 The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair
 To gravel walks, and unpolluted air.
 Here, while the town in damps and darkness lies,
 They breathe in sun-shine, and see azure skies;
 Each walk, with robes of various dyes bespread,
 Seems from afar a moving tulip-bed,
 Where rich brocades, and glossy damasks glow,
 And chints, the rival of the showery bow."—TICKELL.*

* Thomas Tickell was a native of Bridekirk, in Cumberland, was born in 1686, and died in the post of Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland, in 1740. He was a staunch Whig and designated Whiggist.

Notwithstanding the grant of land obtained by Sir Heneage Finch, in 1661, the grounds attached to the house comprised only twenty-six acres, when purchased by William, these were immediately laid out according to the royal taste, which being entirely military, cut yew and variegated holly hedges, were taught, under the auspices of Loudon and Wise, the royal gardeners, to imitate the lines, angles, bastions, scarps, and counter-scarps of regular fortifications; this curious upper garden was long the admiration of every lover of that kind of horticultural embellishment, and indeed influenced the general taste of the age. Le Nautre, who was gardener at the Tuilleries, and had been personally favoured by Louis XIV. having, in conjunction with the royal gardeners, been employed by most of the nobility during the reign of William.

Addison in the 477th No. of the Spectator, thus speaks of the improvements of this period: "I think there are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry, your makers of pastures and flower gardens, are epigrammatists and sonneteers in this art; contrivers of bowers and grottoes, treillages and cascades, are romance writers, Wise and Loudon are our heroic poets, and if, as a critic, I may single out any passage of their works to commend, I shall take notice of that part in the upper garden

simus by Swift in his writings; he enjoyed the patronage of Addison, contributed to the Spectator, was contemporary with Pope, and published a translation of the First Book of the Iliad, as translated by himself, in apparent opposition to Pope's Homer, of which the first part was published at the same time. Addison declared that the rival versions were both good, but Tickell's was the best: his poem on Kensington Gardens, with the fairy tale introduced is much admired, the versification is smooth and elegant. He is said to have been a man of gay conversation, and in his domestic relations without censure.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

at Kensington, which was at first nothing but a gravel pit. It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have thought of forming such an unsightly hollow into so beautiful an area, and to have hit the eye with so uncommon and agreeable a scene as that which it is now wrought into," &c.

In 1705, Queen Anne had turned her attention to the improvement of these gardens. Bowack, says "There is a noble collection of foreign plants, and fine neat greens, which makes it pleasant all the year, and the contrivance, variety and disposition of the whole is extremely pleasing, and so frugal have they been of the room they had, that there is not an inch but what is well improved."—*Antiq. of Middlesex*, 1705.

But it remained for the refined taste and regal munificence of Caroline, Queen consort of George II. to effect improvements on this spot, on a larger scale than had hitherto been contemplated. About 1730, a string of ponds were drained and converted into the Serpentine river, which was excavated at an expense of £6000. so called from its tortuous course,* it being customary to make all ornamental pieces of water straight: near 200 acres were taken in from Hyde Park, and Bridgman, who had succeeded Wise as the fashionable designer of gardens, was employed by Her Majesty to plant and lay them out: his chaste idea of the picturesque led him to abandon verdant sculpture, and he succeeded in effecting a complete revolution in the formal and square precision of the foregoing age; although he adhered in parts to straight walks and clipped hedges, yet his

* The Serpentine River was the contrivance of Charles Withers, Esq. Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods, &c. who employed 200 men to effect it, and on his death it was completed by Mr. Kemberley, in 1733.

plan was diversified with all the beauties of flower, lawn, and grove. But the most happy invention of Bridgman, appears to have been the inclosure of the gardens, by a low wall and fosse, by which means the beautiful expanse of the park remained unbroken to the eye of the spectator, and was deemed such a novelty that it obtained the name of Ha! ha! derived from the exclamation of surprize involuntarily uttered by the disappointed pedestrian upon discovering such an effectual bar to his further progress. At each angle of this wall and fosse, however, semi-circular projections were formed, which were termed bastions, thus succumbing in this particular to the prevailing military taste.

Bridgman was now assisted by Kent, whose principles of operation were perspective, light, and shade; groups of luxuriant trees, of every variety, relieved the uniformity of too extensive lawns, and where the view was so much exposed as to be beheld at once, parts were blotted out by shades, or dusky groves, either to diversify, or render the richest scene more enchanting by reserving it to a farther advance of the spectator's step. It is said that Kent carried his *penchant* for imitating nature to such excess, that for the sake of producing beautiful effect, he planted dead trees in various parts of these gardens, but was afterwards convinced of his folly, and had them removed. The designs of capability Brown, who was said to be the "living leader of the powers of nature," and of Humphrey Repton, an élève of Brown's school, but whose natural genius, and great talent rendered him not only an inventor, but justified his declaring himself a "*Professor of the Art of Landscape Gardening*," have no doubt been rendered available at various periods in the improvement of these gardens; but it has been reserved to the judicious discrimination of

Mr. W. Aiton,* (the Royal Gardener at Kew), under the direction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's office of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, to effect in the year 1835, those alterations which have become necessary from the lapse of time, by thinning groups of trees, which have grown up so as to choke or exhaust each other: in which duty he has succeeded in such a manner as to command the admiration of the most fastidious beholder.

Among the modern alterations, may be mentioned the removal of the mount at the south east extremity of the gardens, which was raised from the soil dug out from the adjoining canal and planted with evergreens by Queen Anne, who erected a small temple on the summit which turned on a pivot, and from whence, at the time of its erection, a fine view of the surrounding country might be obtained, but which for many years has been completely intercepted by the growth of the neighbouring trees. The view from the windows of the Palace comprises an extensive lawn, enlivened by a circular pond of lucid water, abounding with fish, and bounded by thick forest scenery, with opening vistas at various points apparently interminable to the naked eye.

Before the immediate neighbourhood of these gardens had become so populous, a vast number of foxes had taken up their abode here, and I find by a Minute of the Board of Green Cloth, in the year 1798, that a pension of £18. per annum is granted to Sarah Gray, widow, in consideration of the loss of her husband, who was accidentally shot while the keepers were hunting foxes in Kensington Gardens.

* This gentleman is Author of the "*Hortus Kewensis*," and also many other important Botanical Works.

The visitor of Kensington Gardens, will at once perceive as the result of the combined talents of the before-mentioned artists, a finer specimen of Forest Scenery and Landscape gardening, than can be found in the vicinity of any metropolis in Europe. In the reign of George II. the public were admitted only on Saturdays during the absence of His Majesty and the court, when the company appeared in full dress; but the liberality and parental solicitude of George III. who was justly styled the "Father of his People" induced him to direct that no person decently attired should be excluded, which privilege has been rendered lately still more valuable, by the constant attendance of numerous keepers, in handsome uniform, whose duty it is to prevent the intrusion of improper persons.

Here, then, is afforded retirement and comfort to the more advanced in life, in the solitude of lofty groves and refreshing shades, while the display of female beauty, rank and fashion, daily to be seen in the long walk, forming a coup d'œil rarely to be witnessed elsewhere, cannot fail to be a gratifying spectacle to the more juvenile, and a stroll among the intricacies of what little remains of the Dutch garden, with its variegated holly, bright yew, and splendid cedar, will insensibly lead the mind to revert to the romantic days of Boccacio, or realize to the imagination, the fantastic and fanciful scenes of Watteau and Dufé.

In 1826, a stone bridge of five arches, was thrown across the Serpentine separating Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park, and at the same time affording to the public an easier access to Kensington from the west end of the town, by a shorter road; from the summit of this bridge, a splendid view of this fine sheet of water, with the towers of Westminster Abbey in the distance is obtained. The following account of this structure is given in "*Elmes' Modern Improvements*:"—

“ This very elegant bridge was designed and executed by Messrs. Rennies, and forms a beautiful object from either side. A good view is obtained from the southern bank of the water, where the rich and luxuriant foliage of the plantations in Kensington Gardens forms a fine back-ground over its summit; and the walks round the margin of the lake a lively contrast to the dark shadows of the arches which cast their reflexes on the surface of the silvery waters.



“ The bridge itself, consists of five water arches and two land arches. Its upper surface is level, and connects by its road-way the northern and southern banks of the canal. The river arches are segments of circles, with archivolts and key-stones, surmounted by a block cornice, and a balustrade with equidistant piers. The spandrels of the arches are filled by level courses of masonry, and no projecting piers above the cut waters.

“ The land arches are semi-circular between the projecting piers, and have also a balustrade over them, the width of the

aperture below. These arches are also dressed with archivolts that descend as architraves to the plinth, at the level of the springings of the larger arches and key-stones. The parapet of the road-way is plain, and of the same height as the balustrade of the bridge. The entire design of the bridge is light and elegant, and particularly well adapted to its situation. Its material is a durable sand-stone, from Yorkshire, called Bramley Fall, which is esteemed by many competent judges as less liable to be acted upon by the changes of the atmosphere than even granite." A short distance from the entrance to the gardens, at the north-east, a chalybeate spring rises, and discharges itself into the Serpentine.

In again introducing the reader to Hyde Park, it may not be improper here to digress so far, as to lament the total absence of distant or perspective views, which the Surrey hills and adjacent country to the southward, and Harrow and Hampstead to the northward, are so admirably calculated to supply. It is singular, that looking southward from Grosvenor gate, is the only spot in Hyde Park, whence a distant but meagre view can be obtained, the tower of Chelsea new church, forming the prominent feature of the fore-ground, and a portion of the Surrey hills illustrating the perspective. This great desideratum, might have been easily accomplished in 1826, when considerable alterations were made here, had the following suggestion (of a gentleman, whose correct taste as an amateur in landscape gardening has been universally acknowledged) been made known; viz. that a terrace should be raised and planted, commencing in the hollow from the track of the old ride, and continuing parallel with the new, skirting Kensington Gardens, at which point it would have attained such an altitude

that a most splendid and varied view of the above extensive tract of country would have at once burst upon the spectator; it would also have formed an agreeable promenade, not only gratifying to the eye, but eminently conducive to the health of the numerous visitors who might have been attracted by the novelty of such an elegant addition to this highly picturesque spot, and afforded a wide field for the study of that sublime branch of the Fine Arts, to which Poetry is so nearly allied,—
“LANDSCAPE PAINTING.”

On the 2nd of December, 1760, His Majesty king George III. met with an accident here; being in the act of mounting his horse, the animal reared, but the King with great presence of mind, threw himself from him, and fell to the ground happily without receiving any serious injury: he was bled, however, by way of prevention; and with the characteristic good feeling of his nature, being desirous to allay any uneasiness that might arise in the public mind by exaggerated reports of such an occurrence, His Majesty went to Covent Garden Theatre in the evening to witness the representation of Shakspeare's Play of HENRY V.

Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, arrived at Harwich on the evening of the 6th, and landed on the 7th of September, 1761; she dined and slept at the Earl of Abercorn's, at Witham, the same night.

She was met at Romford about noon on the 8th by a squadron of the Life Guards, and the King's coaches and attendants; upon arriving at Mile End, instead of passing through the city, Her Majesty passed by way of Hackney, Islington, and the

New Road, (then recently cut) into Hyde Park, where a vast concourse of people had collected to greet her arrival with acclamation; the cavalcade proceeded thence down Constitution-hill to the garden gate of St. James's, where she was handed out of the carriage by the Duke of Devonshire in his capacity of Lord Chamberlain, and immediately introduced to the King. Their Majesties were married the same night, in the Royal Chapel of St. James's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Walnut-tree walk, which extended nearly the whole length of the Park from Hyde Park Corner towards Cumberland gate, consisted of two rows of magnificent walnut trees, shading a broad gravel walk, near Grosvenor gate; these trees formed a circle, the area of which will be readily imagined when the reader is informed that the reservoir of the Chelsea Water-Works which was placed in the centre of this circle, stood 90 feet from the nearest tree. This splendid grove was consigned to the axe during the war, (about the year 1800,) the wood being required by Government, to be used in the manufacture of stocks for soldier's muskets.

ENTRANCE AT PICCADILLY.

There are five entrances to Hyde Park, open from six in the morning till ten at night: viz. Hyde Park Corner gate, Stanhope gate, Grosvenor gate, Cumberland gate, and the gate near Kensington. The gate at Piccadilly, appears to have been the original entrance to the Park, from the circumstance of the old lodge having occupied the site of Apsley House, built by Lord Bathurst, subsequently tenanted by the Marquis of

Wellesley, and now in the occupation of His Grace the Duke of Wellington; this entrance was much improved in 1826-7, and exhibits great elegance of architectural ornament from the designs of Decimus Burton, Esq.* It is composed of three arched carriage entrances, with two for foot-passengers, connected by a screen of handsome fluted Ionic columns supporting an entablature, exhibiting a frontage of about 107 feet. The entablature of the central entrance, which has a bold projection, is supported by four columns, and the volutes of the capitals of the outside column on each side of the gateway, are formed in an angular direction thus presenting two complete faces. The two side gateways exhibit in their elevations two insulated Ionic columns, flanked by *antæ*. All these entrances are finished by a blocking, the sides of the central one being decorated with a beautiful frieze representing a naval and military triumph, of great classical merit, designed by Mr. Henning, jun. while the iron gates, cast by Messrs. Bramah and Sons, are universally admired for beauty, and chasteness of design.

APSLEY HOUSE

Stands in one of the finest situations in the Metropolis, commanding fine views of the Parks, and the Kent and Surrey hills in the distance. The principal front consists of a centre, and two wings. The portico is tetrastyle and of the Corinthian order, raised upon a rusticated arcade of three apertures, which lead to the entrance hall; the wings have each two windows in

* See FRONTISPICE.

width, and the whole of the ground story, which forms the basement of the building, is also rusticated. The west front has two wings, and the centre slightly receding, has four windows, to which are appended a handsome balcony, and the portico here is surmounted by a pediment of graceful proportions.



THE ACHILLES.

The first object that strikes the eye of the spectator on entering at this point, is a splendid colossal bronze statue of **ACHILLES**, on an elevated pedestal, as seen in the above engraving.

The splendid original from which this statue is cast by Mr. Westmacott, forms one of a group attributed to Phidias, existing on the Quirinal Hill at Rome, and was removed from the Baths of Constantine, in the Papacy of Sixtus V. and erected on its present site under the direction of Fontana. Much

dispute exists among antiquaries as to whom this statue is intended to represent, some entertaining an opinion that it was raised in honour of Achilles, and others imagined it was intended for Castor: the name of Achilles, however, being placed on the pedestal, is sufficient evidence that Mr. Westmacott and the Dilettanti, with whom he is connected, incline to the former opinion.

The height of the statue as it stands, is rather more than 18 feet. It is erected upon a basement and plinth of Dartmoor gray granite, surmounted on a pedestal of red granite from Peterhead, near Aberdeen; the whole, with the mound from the line of road, being thirty-six feet in height.

The statue was brought upon the ground on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, but some days elapsed ere it was elevated and placed upon the pedestal, its weight being about 34 tons. The thickness of the metal varies from about an inch at the head, to one and a half and two inches, as the figure descends. In its composition twelve 24-pounders were melted; to which was added one-third more metal of a softer nature, necessary to render gun-metal adapted to the purposes of the statuary, the whole is thus equal to eighteen 24-pounders. A portion of the park wall was taken down to admit this ponderous gigantic statue, the entrance at Hyde Park Corner being too small for that purpose. A subscription of £10,000. was raised by the ladies of England, to erect this monument in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his brave companions in victory.

A short time after this statue was placed here, it was found necessary to enclose it with an iron balustrade, to prevent dilapidation: the following inscription appears on the pedestal:

THE ACHILLES.

TO ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
AND HIS BRAVE COMPANIONS IN ARMS,
THIS STATUE OF ACHILLES,
CAST FROM CANNON TAKEN ON THE VICTORIES OF
SALAMANCA, VITTORIA, TOULOUSE,
AND WATERLOO,
IS INSCRIBED
BY THEIR COUNTRYWOMEN.

PLACED ON THIS SPOT,
ON THE XVIIIITH OF JUNE, MDCCCXXII,
BY COMMAND OF
HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

The hero of Waterloo, His Grace of Wellington, was born on the 1st of May, 1769, at Dangan Castle, in Ireland, the seat of his family. Although it is needless to trace the brilliant career of this nobleman until the final settlement of the peace of Europe after the battle of Waterloo, twenty years having passed away since that battle, yet, it may not be improper to observe, that in the state affairs of this country, the Duke of Wellington has since held the most prominent station, and has been constantly not less distinguished in the Cabinet and in Parliament by a clear and quick judgment, and a purity of motive and conduct, rare indeed among statesmen, than before by his signal bravery and military skill; but whether in or out of power, whether cheered by the applause or assailed by the invectives of party, he has always preserved, in the opinion of the rational and honest part of his countrymen, the high honour and reputation which were won by his exploits in the field.

Stanhope gate was opened about the middle of the last century.

Grosvenor gate was opened in 1724, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, on condition of their keeping the lodge in repair, and paying the keeper's wages.

Cumberland gate was opened about 1774-5: when the Circus, (Cumberland Place) as it was then called was built, and the inhabitants of that neighbourhood began to increase, it was felt that an entrance to the Park at this spot was most desirable, a subscription for that purpose was immediately set on foot, and leave being obtained, the gate was built, consisting of a mean brick arch and small narrow entrance on each side for foot-passengers: at the time this entrance was made, however, it was a decided improvement; this corner of the Park having become a receptacle for the deposit of all the filth of the immediate neighbourhood, which was clandestinely thrown over the low wall, no proper persons being employed to prevent it. Experience having shewn that this gate was excessively inconvenient, it was taken down by permission of the government, at the expense of a private gentleman, Henry Philip Hope, Esq. in 1822, and replaced by two handsome gates, affording ample space for egress and ingress of carriages at the same time, and four separate entrances for foot-passengers, thus affording a rare instance of the liberality of a private individual, which led him to expend nearly £2000. for the sake of promoting public convenience.

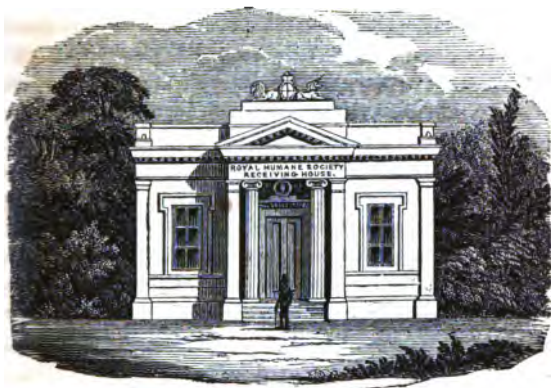
In 1826-7, beautiful Doric stone lodges were erected at all the gates, from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, in which the keepers reside, two being erected at Stanhope gate, one of which is occupied as an office, by the Board of Works, for the use of their officers superintending the Works carried on in the Parks.

A dense plantation of trees now extends westward from Cumberland gate to the entrance of Kensington Gardens;—a short distance from this entrance formerly stood an embankment, raised for the purpose of receiving the balls fired by the soldiers in practising shooting at the target. The embankment was removed some years since, but two stones still remain, bearing the initials D. C. S. S. *Duke of Cumberland's Army Shooters*, which were used by them as rests for the musket, while occupied in the above practice.

About 250 yards from Grosvenor gate is the ring, celebrated in Cromwell's time, as before-mentioned, the entrance to which is still visible, a plantation being in the centre, and bounded with a number of stately elms, indeed the neighbourhood of this spot, abounds with magnificent trees, many of them supposed to be between two and three hundred years old, some of which having been planted out singly, produce a beautiful picturesque effect.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

The numerous splendid Charitable Establishments which have been erected by the Piety and Benevolence of the British people, as perpetual monuments to their honour and praise, indisputably exalts this nation above all others in the scale of general philanthropy. There is scarcely a disease which can afflict human nature, or a want which the varying condition of man can experience, scarcely a course of life, for which peculiar aid is necessary, or a casualty of evil accident, or of the manifold visitations of adversity, in poverty or old age, but find an open asylum, and a refuge ready prepared with every needful accommodation for reception, comfort, and cure.



ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY RECEIVING HOUSE.

Among the Institutions of the Metropolis devoted to benevolent purposes, none possess stronger claims on the generous sympathies of mankind, none is more entitled to liberal patronage and support than the "ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY," instituted for the recovery of the apparently drowned or dead.

The Society was instituted by Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, and thirty-two individuals, their private friends, (in the year 1774) on the plan of a similar Institution which had been established at Amsterdam, in the year 1767, and to the vigilant care and attention of Dr. Hawes, during a long life, the public are indebted for the formation and subsequent success of a Society whose objects reflect the highest honour on the character of the English nation. In the neighbourhood of the Metropolis alone, since the establishment of the Society, more than 6000 persons have been rescued from premature death.

In the year 1792, His Majesty George III. presented a piece of ground on the north bank of the Serpentine river, to the Society, who immediately erected a Receiving House, with every necessary apparatus. The importance of the situation chosen for such an establishment will be appreciated when the public are informed that more than 200,000 persons annually bathe in the Serpentine river, while an equal number visit it during the skating season in severe winters. Since the year 1792, more than 600 cases have been brought to that house, not noticing many minor ones, and the treatment adopted has been successful in restoring life, in more than 500 of these cases; the remainder having been taken out of the Serpentine, under hopeless circumstances, from the length of time the body had been immersed.

The dilapidated state of the Old Receiving House having rendered it necessary to erect a new one, His most gracious Majesty, the present Patron of the Society granted an extension of the site, formerly presented by his father, and a subscription was immediately entered into and solicited for the purpose of forming a Building Fund, in order that the income of the Institution might not be impoverished. Several munificent donations having been received, the building was commenced by the laying of the first stone by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Vice-President, on the 8th of August, 1834. It was erected from the design of J. B. Bunning, Esq. Architect, who generously relinquished all claim on the Society for his professional services. It is constructed of fine brick, finished with Bath and Portland stone. The front has pilasters at the angles, and a neat entablature surmounted by the Royal Arms upon a pedestal. Over the entrance is a pediment supported by Ionic columns and pilasters. The door-case is tastefully decorated, and the top is enriched by a fine specimen of sculp-

ture in stone, being a fac-simile of the Society's medal, encircled with a wreath: the design being a boy endeavouring to re-kindle an almost extinct torch by blowing it: motto, "Lateat scintilla forsitan;"—"Perchance a spark may be concealed." The annexed view of the front elevation, will at once justify the assertion that architectural and ornamental beauty, with paramount utility, were never more ingeniously combined. It is however painful to record that the outlay exceeded the subscription to the Building Fund by the sum of £700. which sum, however, it is hoped will speedily be raised.

The interior arrangements are as follow:—

Separate Wards for the reception of Male and Female Patients, with beds in each.

Three Beds warmed with hot water.

A Medical Attendant's, and a waiting room.

Two Hot Water Baths, which can be made ready for use in the short space of one minute.

Two Tables for heating flannels, bricks, &c. by means of hot water.

A Boiler and apparatus for warming the rooms; together with a Shed in the rear, detached from the building, in which the boats, ladders, ropes, poles, and drags, are kept.

DIMENSIONS OF ROOMS.

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Male Receiving Room.....	13	10 by	25	0
Female ditto ditto	13	10 ..	20	6
Laboratory	9	0 ..	10	0
Waiting Room	9	0 ..	10	0
Hall	8	6 ..	10	0
Kitchen	13	10 ..	11	0
Wash-house	10	0 ..	11	0

The Society does not confine itself to the restoration of drowned persons only, but affords assistance in all cases of

suspended animation, either by submersion, lightning, noxious air in coal mines, wells, apoplexy, hanging, and attempts at suicide.

Here we see as the result of the laudable exertions of a benevolent institution, a father restored to his family and to society, snatched from the very jaws of death; the infant returned whole to the arms of its frantic mother, while the despairing and melancholy suicide is prevented rushing unbidden into the awful presence of the Most High, and admonished for the future, by the consolation of Religion, being pointed out as the only safe path we can pursue to arrive at the desired haven, even with a broken and contrite heart, by presenting the Bible and other religious books to the unfortunate objects of their solicitude.

Among other benefits conferred upon the public, the following may be enumerated; within the last sixty years the Society have paid rewards to 25,000 claimants. They also circulate gratuitously 30,000 copies annually of the "Method of Treatment to be observed in cases of emergency," which directions may be followed by persons of the meanest capacity.

A medical attendant is always stationed at the Receiving House in Hyde Park, and men are employed with boats to regulate the bathers in the Serpentine in the summer, which is confined to the hours before 8 in the morning, and after 9 in the evening.

During the skating season several men are appointed to attend in Hyde Park, who are experienced swimmers, and also in St. James's and the Regent's Park; these men are provided with ropes extending across the river, life-girdles, poles, ice-ladders, and boats.

About 130 Receiving Houses are appointed in the neighbourhood of the Thames, and various canals, rivers, &c. where

the Society's drugs are deposited, and in constant readiness in case of accident. And one guinea is paid to any publican who readily takes a body into his house with a hope of recovery.

In order to assist the benevolent exertions of this excellent Institution, and with a conviction of the eminent utility of circulating as widely as possible the "Methods of Treatment," recommended in all cases of suspended animation, it has been deemed advisable to insert a copy of the instructions of the Royal Humane Society, at the end of this little Work, in the hope that, by so doing, the Editor may indirectly be the means of saving some unfortunate individual from a premature death, an object which it would be his highest ambition to accomplish.

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Lastly, it is proper here to call the attention of the reader to the important fact, that this Society is only enabled to extend its valuable services, by a corresponding increase of voluntary contributions, by which alone it is supported. Subscriptions are received in furtherance of this desirable object, as follow : at the Receiving House, where subscriptions in aid of the Building Fund are thankfully received; and also by Benjamin Hawes, Esq. Treasurer, 36, Brunswick-square; Messrs. Barnard, Cornhill; Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; or at the Society's House, 2, Chatham Place, Blackfriars.*

* The late melancholy loss of life, by the breaking of the ice at the Serpentine, on December 25, 1835, and the subsequent investigation before the Coroner, and afterwards by a Committee of Directors of the Humane Society, triumphantly proves that the highest praise is due to the officers of the Society for their exertions, every assistance having been afforded that the limited means of the Society would allow. It should be remembered that the Institution is entirely

Nearly adjoining the Receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society, is a picturesque rural cottage and garden, with extensive barns, out-houses, &c. a handsome house for the superintendant, also stands at a short distance to the northward; a guard-room for the accommodation of the soldiers, who have the care of the gunpowder magazines, comprise the whole of the buildings in this part of the Park. The above cottage, supposed to have been erected above one hundred years since, and the out-houses also being much dilapidated, a survey has been lately made under the superintendence of Sir Benjamin Stephenson, one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, accompanied by other gentlemen, preparatory to commencing certain projected improvements, by which these

supported by voluntary contributions of the benevolent; that with the exception of the munificent contribution and most gracious patronage of their Majesties, the Society has no claim on the Government; and therefore, if an extension of the admirable arrangements adopted by them, be required, adequate funds must be subscribed to meet the necessity; the vast population of this gigantic metropolis, are indeed bound to assist and support the objects and views of the Society, (*whose benefits are offered to all indiscriminately, and without distinction, in the most awful of all cases of emergency*;) in order to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such terrific and appalling scenes. Still, however, deeply as it is to be regretted, it is nevertheless an undeniable fact, that the exertions and energies of the Society are frequently paralysed, and their efforts entirely confined to an attempt to rescue from a watery grave, and restore to animation, those who might have escaped that imminent peril, by even the slightest attention to the precautions and directions of its officers; the most dangerous spots being invariably marked out; in addition to the repeated warnings of those in attendance. The vigorous skater pursues his career, reckless of danger, and regardless of the display of material prepared for his safety; (an exhibition calculated to impress the mind so forcibly with the awful truth that "in the midst of life we are in death,") even to the extent of wantonly destroying the very implements employed for that purpose; the ropes having been frequently cut to pieces, by persons skating over them. It cannot be expected that the admonitions of a few of the officers of a benevolent Institution, can have any sensible effect, when opposed to the pleasures of an assemblage of 10,000 persons. In future, therefore, the public are implored, not only to assist by their subscriptions, but to aid, by their implicit obedience to the directions of the persons appointed by the Society, the efforts which when thus powerfully supported and applied, cannot fail to lead to the happiest results.—ED.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDE PARK. 57

buildings are to be removed, and the required offices of the Park erected in a more modern style of elegance, the timber-yard, and other spare ground at the back, is to be laid out in shrubberies, &c.

The gunpowder used by the household troops, is deposited in two magazines, one of which, a low square building, stands near the guard-room above-mentioned, the other having been erected at a much later period, at about 200 yards further westward, nearly adjoining the wall of Kensington gardens; every precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of an explosion; the gunpowder being kept in small barrels piled within wooden frames, nothing of iron being admitted for fear of a fatal collision; the walls are of an extraordinary thickness, and sentinels are placed on duty night and day, to prevent the approach of idle intruders.

A short distance west of the guard-room are two springs of pure water formerly much resorted to for the benefit of a morning draught; each of these springs were enclosed some years since by a stone Sarcophagus, the surplus water being allowed to escape by a hole near the bottom, whence it runs into the Serpentine. The water of one of these springs was formerly supposed to be efficacious as a remedy for weak eyesight, by ablution, but appears to have lost that character of late years.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDE PARK, NOT CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

In October, 1807, Earl Grosvenor petitioned the Lords of the Treasury, for leave to take down the Duke of Gloucester's Riding-School, at his own expense, and to use the materials

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thereof, in erecting a new lodge according to any plan prescribed by His Majesty's Government, and to agree to maintain and keep up the said lodge for ever hereafter, by himself and his heirs.

Upon this application, the Lords of the Treasury directed John Fordyce, Esq. Surveyor-General to consider the same and Report thereon. Messrs. Leverton and Chawner, the Architects, having made a survey, they reported, that the old lodge was in a substantial state; but a low range of old sheds in a dilapidated state, standing in the yard of the said lodge, used by the keeper at this gate, William Blagg, who had the liberty of keeping two cows in the Park, and that beyond these sheds southwards, was a range of similar buildings in the occupation of one Benjamin Hubbell, who had held them upwards of fourteen years, keeping cows also in the Park at the accustomed charge; and recommended the removal of those buildings, but declared they saw no necessity for pulling down the old lodge. The application of Earl Grosvenor having been rejected.

The Surveyor-General, then reported 27th of June, 1808, That having made a survey of the ground in Hyde Park, lying between Grosvenor gate on the north, and the reservoir of the Chelsea Water-Works on the south, he was of opinion a most important improvement of the Crown property might be made, by erecting nine valuable dwelling houses there, with suitable offices, and to have gardens attached thereto, taken out of the Park. It was also recommended that Grosvenor gate should be removed, and another entrance made opposite Brook-street, the road being formed with a suitable sweep, so as to pass on the west side of the reservoir before-mentioned. This ground was to be let on leases for 99 years, at a ground-rent, which

was calculated to produce an annual sum of £2,488. 11s. 8d. excepting for the first year and a half, which should be allowed at a pepper corn rent, to give time for raising the buildings.

This Report merely recommended to the Treasury, that His Majesty's pleasure should be taken as to the proposed improvement. But when the plan became known to the public it was considered to be an unwarrantable encroachment, and much discussion took place in the House of Commons, and decided opposition being shewn, the plan was abandoned, the offers to take the allotments, at the rents set upon them by the Surveyors, being instantly withdrawn.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The Sixth Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and Land Revenues, embracing a period of three years, from 1826 to 1829, describes the improvements in Hyde Park as follows:—

A stone bridge over the Serpentine, bringing to the same level, and uniting the two pieces of water on each side of the bridge.

New entrance-gates and lodges at Cumberland, Grosvenor, and Stanhope gates, and at Hyde Park Corner.

A new drive round Buckdine Hill, (i. e. the Deer Park) in front of Kensington Gardens, and along the north side of the Serpentine river.

An alteration of the roads near Hyde Park Corner, and from thence to Grosvenor gate.

A general improvement of all the rides and drives.

Substituting iron railing for the old brick walls in Piccadilly, Park-lane, and along the Knightsbridge and Uxbridge roads,

also inclosing with iron railing a space for an ornamental garden between Hyde Park Corner and Stanhope gates.

An iron post and rail-fence along the drive from Cumberland gate to Hyde Park Corner.

A new oak post and rail-fence along the other roads.

The continual desire of the government to improve the beauty and thereby increase the enjoyment of the numerous visitors of Hyde Park cannot fail to give general satisfaction, contributing as it does, to the comfort and convenience of a large portion of the public, whose sedentary employments prevent their seeking those benefits at a greater distance from the Metropolis.

PLACE OF EXECUTION FOR MILITARY CRIMINALS.

In the particulars of sale of 1653-4, a parcel of ground at the north-east corner of Hyde Park, is described as "formerly used as a meadow," and called "Tyburn Meadow." Tyburn was the common place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex, from a very early period until the year 1783, Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Nicholas Brembre, being executed here in the reign of Richard II. (1388) for high treason.

All military criminals who were sentenced to death by Court-Martial, were taken to a spot within the wall of Hyde Park, and there suffered death by being shot; this spot is identified by a stone, against which the unfortunate delinquent was placed when about to pay the forfeit of his life, having been visible till within these few years. The situation of this stone is correctly laid down in a Plan of Hyde Park, now at Kew Palace; it was situated only a few yards from Cumberland gate, and when this entrance to the Park was enlarged for

public convenience, by the munificence of a private individual, and it became necessary to raise the ground for that purpose, this stone was found to be so deeply embedded in the earth, that to prevent trouble, the earth was carried over it, and it now lies buried on the spot where it was originally placed.

Nov. 26, 1747.—A Court Martial was held at Whitehall, the celebrated General Wade being President, when Serjeant Smith was tried for desertion; this criminal had entered into the French service, deserted from them, and afterwards joined the rebels in Scotland, where being taken, he was sent to London, in order that he might receive the just reward of his treachery. The above facts having been proved, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged in Hyde Park.

The sentence was carried into execution on the 11th of December following;—the criminal, accompanied by the Minister of the Savoy, was escorted by a party of the Foot-guards, under the command of Colonel Dury, from the Savoy to the parade in St. James's park, where the sentence having been read at the head of the regiment, he was marched thence to Hyde Park, where he was hanged on a gibbet erected for that purpose, and buried near it: he died with great firmness, professing the Protestant faith.

This delinquent appears to have fallen a sacrifice to a restless disposition, and desire of change; he possessed extraordinary talent; had enlisted in the service of various foreign Potentates, and abused them all by desertion; he spoke several languages, and was of essential service to our army in Germany, by acting as interpreter; his pleasing address, induced our officers to treat him as a companion, and he was promoted to be paymaster-serjeant, which with other perquisites and emoluments produced him above £200. per annum, yet the unfortunate roving propensity of this wayward child of fortune, ultimately brought him to an ignominious death. α

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This is the only instance on record of an execution by the gibbet in Hyde Park, all military criminals being shot, but in this case it was thought advisable for the sake of example, and to check frequent desertion, to inflict the more disgraceful execution by the gibbet.

Monday, January 5, 1756.—John M'Grew, a soldier, was shot (at the stone above-mentioned) for desertion; on this occasion, besides a numerous escort of the regiment to which he belonged, near 200 recruits were drawn up to witness the fatal ceremony.

Monday, May 24, 1756.—William Goodman, a soldier, was shot at the usual place in Hyde Park for desertion. This delinquent had been thirteen years in the service, but had deserted four different times, and received a pardon each time.

Military punishment by flogging, was also inflicted in Hyde Park. In 1716, the fear of the Pretender, and the rigid measures adopted for punishing his suspected adherents, were carried to great excess, the wearing oaken boughs on the 29th of May in commemoration of the Restoration, was construed into an insult to the reigning Government, and several persons were apprehended and committed to prison for indulging in this display. On the 6th of August of that year, two soldiers were flogged almost to death in Hyde Park, and turned out of the service with every mark of infamy and disgrace, for having worn oak boughs in their hats on the 29th of May.

A more particular account of Tyburn will be found in the "History of Mary-le-bone," published in 1833, but the following account of the exposure of the bodies of the Regicides, after the Restoration, will not prove uninteresting:—"The following is a transcript from a M S. Diary of Mr. Edward Sainthill, a Spanish merchant of those times, and preserved by his descendants." "The 30th January being that day twelve

EXPOSURE OF THE BODIES OF THE REGICIDES. 63

years from the death of the King, the odious carcases of Oliver Cromwell, Major-general Ireton and Bradshaw, were drawn on sledges to Tyburn, where they were hanged by the neck, from morning till four in the afternoon; Cromwell in a green seare-cloth, very fresh, embalmed; Ireton having been buried long, hung like a dried rat, yet corrupted about the body; Bradshaw, in his winding-sheet, the fingers of his right hand, and his nose perished, having wet the sheet through; the rest very perfect, insomuch, that I knew his face, when the hangman after cutting his head off, held it up: of his toes, I had five or six in my hand, which the prentices had cut off. Their bodies were thrown into a hole under the gallows, in their seare-cloth and sheet. Cromwell had eight outs, Ireton four, being seare-cloths; and their heads were set up on the south end of Westminster Hall."

In a marginal note is a drawing of Tyburn (by the same hand) with the bodies hanging, and the grave underneath; Cromwell is represented like a mummy, swathed up, with no visible legs or feet." To this memorandum is added:—

" Ireton, died the 26th of Nov. 1651.

" Cromwell, the 3d. of Sept. 1658.

" Bradshaw, the 31st of October, 1659."

Hudibras, with Notes by Nash, 2 vols. 8vo. 1835.—Murray.

The skull of Oliver Cromwell, is now in the possession of ——— Wilkinson, Esq. of Broad-street, and may be identified by the following circumstances:—The heads of the three Regicides, having been fixed on poles and placed on the top of Westminster Hall, in progress of time, the pole on which the head of Cromwell was fixed, had shrunk from exposure to the weather, and the skull was blown to the ground on a windy night, being picked up by the sentinel on duty, who concealed

it for some time and then sold it. It came into the possession of Mr. Wilkinson through a long line of ancestors, and is still further identified by the remains of the herbs used in embalming, (the body of Cromwell being the only one of the three which had been embalmed) having been found in the cavity whence the brain had been taken, and by the indentation made, in the skull by the pole on which it was fixed.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Troops have been encamped in Hyde Park at various periods, as follows:—

1648, 2 Dec.—The Parliament army marched up to London, and were encamped in Hyde Park, and St. James's.

1665.—The troops under the command of [General Monk were encamped in Hyde Park. The General remained in London, during the whole year of the Plague.

1715.—His Majesty's regiments of Horse and Foot Guards, with a train of Artillery from the Tower, were encamped here, extensive preparations being made in various parts of the kingdom, in anticipation of an invasion by the Pretender.

1722.—The Household troops encamped here were reviewed by His Majesty George I. on the 11th of June, who was afterwards magnificently entertained by General the Earl of Cadogan, the Commanding officer, in a pavilion which had been formerly taken from the Grand Vizier by Prince Eugene. His Majesty was accompanied on this occasion by the Prince, a numerous Staff, and a majority of the nobility.

Troops, both horse and foot, were encamped here in March, 1739; other forces were also encamped at the same time on

Hounslew and Blackheaths, in pursuance of an order issued from the Horse Guards on the 8th of February preceding.

Troops of the line were also encamped in Hyde Park, in the year 1780, in order to assist in suppressing the riots which had been excited by the fanatical intemperance of Lord George Gordon, and which by the pusillanimous conduct of the Lord Mayor and constituted authorities had been allowed to increase to such an alarming extent that the executive Government found it necessary to draw troops from the provinces to the amount of 30,000 men, before order was restored in the Metropolis and the suburbs.

MILITARY SPECTACLES, REVIEWS, &c.

Hyde Park, being the only convenient spot near the Metropolis, for the display of military parade, the Household troops are continually exercised here, and although there is not sufficient room for executing manœuvres on a large scale, many grand reviews and military spectacles, have taken place, in the presence of Royalty: it will be sufficient for the purposes of this Work, however, to record a few instances only, which from the peculiar circumstances attending them, will not fail to excite pleasing reflections in the mind of every true lover of his King and country.

The following is the earliest notice I can discover, and is placed before the reader in the quaint language of a periodical of that time.

“ The Commisioners of the Militia of London in pursuance of an order of the Council of State, appointed on Tuesday, the 24th of April, to rendezvous their regiments of train-bands and auxiliaries at Hide Park, Major Cox, Quarter Master General of the City, hath since, by their order, been to view the ground,

and hath allotted a place to be erected for the reception of the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commissioners for the militia. The Lord Mayor intends to appear there with his collar of esses, and all the Aldermen in scarlet robes, attended with the mace and cap of maintenance, as is usual at great solemnities."—*Mercurius Publicus*, 19th April, to 26th April, 1660.

"This day, according to former order, the militia and auxiliaries of the City of London, had their rendervous in Hyde Parke, where was erected a spacious *fabrick*, in which the Lord Mayor in his collar of S. S. and the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns, with many persons of quality sate, by which the respective regiments in a compleat order marched, giving many vollies of shot as they passed by. In the White Regiment of Auxiliaries, in the first ranke, Major-General Pryne, trailed a pike, who was followed by a numerous company of people, with great acclamations.

"The regiments of the trayned bands and auxiliaries were so full, wherein many persons of quality trailed pikes, that the like hath hardly been seen, it being conceived that there could hardly be lease than 20,000 men in arms, besides the Yellow Regiment which came out of Southwarke, and also that compleat regiment of horse, which was commanded by Major-General Brown, where was likewise present so great a multitude of people, that few persons hath seen the like: after they were ranged in battalia, as the field could afford them room, and had discharged many vollies of shot, they marched out of the field in the same handsome order, to the great honour and repute of the city of London, and satisfaction and content of all the spectatours: and which is observable, that in the height of this show, the Lord Mayor received notice that Colonel John Lambert, was carried by the Parke, a prisoner, unto Whitehall."

1663, July 4.—“ I saw His Majesty’s guards, being of horse and foote 4000, led by the General, the Duke of Albemarle, in extraordinary equipage and gallantry, consisting of gentlemen of quality and veteran souldiers, excellently clad, mounted and ordered, drawn up in battalia before their Majesties in Hide Park, where the old Earle of Cleveland trail’d a pike and led the right-hand file in a foote company commanded by the Lord Wentworth his son, a worthy spectacle and example, being both of them old and valiant souldiers. This was to shew the French Ambassador, Monsieur Comminges; there being a greate assembly of coaches, &c. in ye park.”—*Evelyn’s Diary*, vol. 2, p. 208.

1663, July 4.—“ To the King’s Head Ordinary. Thence with Creed to hire a coach to carry us to Hide Parke, to day there being a general muster of the King’s Guards, horse and foot; but they demand so high, that I, spying Mr. Cutler the merchant, did take notice of him, and he going into his coach, and telling me that he was going to the muster, I asked and went along with him; where a goodly sight to see so many fine horses and officers, and the King, Duke, and others come by a-horseback, and the two Queenes in the Queene-mother’s coach (my Lady Castlemaine not being there.) And after long being there, I light, and walked to the place where the King, Duke, &c. did stand to see the horse and foote march by and discharge their guns, to show a French Marquise (for whom this muster was caused), the goodness of our firemen; which indeed was very good, though not without a slip now and then; and one broadside close to our coach we had going out of the Park, even to the nearnesse as to be ready to burn our hairs. Yet methought all these gay men are not the soldiers that must do the King’s business, it being such as these that lost the old King all he had, and were beat by the most ordinary

fellows that could be. Thence, with much ado out of the Park, and through St. James's down the water side over to Lambeth, to see the Archbishop's corpse, (who is to be carried away to Oxford on Monday), but come too late."—*Pepys' Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 68.

1668, *September 16*.—"When I came to St. James's, I find the Duke of York gone with the King, to see the muster of the Guards in Hide Park; and their Colonell, the Duke of Monmouth, to take his command this day of the King's Life Guard, by surrender of my Lord Gerard. So I took a hackney coach, and saw it all: and indeed it was mighty noble, and their firing mighty fine, and the Duke of Monmouth in mighty rich clothes; but the well-ordering of the men I understand not. Here, among a thousand coaches that were there, I saw and spoke to Mrs. Pierce."—*Pepys' Memoirs*, vol. iv. p. 170.

1686, *March 16*.—"I was at a review of the army about London, in Hide Park, about 6000 horse and foote, in excellent order: His Majesty and infinity of people being present." *Pepys' Memoirs*, Vol. iii. p. 205.

Friday, May 21, 1756.—An interesting spectacle was exhibited here, by the 1st regiment of Foot Guards performing the new exercise, according to the Prussian system of military discipline, then lately adopted in the English army; the accuracy and rapidity of the evolutions, elicited the admiration and applause of a vast number of officers of high rank who attended on the occasion. An experiment was tried which completely established the superiority of the new system over the old. A piece of canvass, 50 yards in length, and of the height of a man, being stretched against a wall, 50 men were drawn up in a line to fire against it at the distance of 50 yards, in the ordinary way, when three only of the balls were found to have been placed in the canvass; while in a similar discharge, according to the new plan, every ball was placed.

The following notice by Pope serves to shew the prevailing taste of the time:—

“ Women of quality are all turned followers of the camp in Hyde Park this year, whither all the town resort to magnificent entertainments given by the officers, &c. The Scythian ladies that dwelt in the waggons of war were not more closely attached to the luggage. The matrons, like those of Sparta, attend their sons to the field, to be witnesses of their glorious deeds; and the maidens, with all their charms displayed, provoke the spirit of the soldiers. Tea and coffee supply the placé of Lacedemonian black broth. This camp seems crowned with perpetual victory, for every sun that rises in the thunder of cannon, sets in the music of violins. Nothing is yet wanting but the constant presence of the Princess to represent the *Mater Exercitus*.”—*Letters to Digby, No. XII.*

Military Reviews, &c. were frequently graced at the early part of the present century, by the attendance of the French nobility and members of the Royal Family and court of Louis XVIII. having lately emigrated to this country, following the fortunes of their legitimate but exiled monarch, who had been hospitably received and respectfully treated by all classes, to the everlasting honour of the British nation.

On the 15th of May, 1800, the life of His Majesty George III. was providentially preserved to his family and people, although placed in imminent jeopardy twice on the same day, viz. by an accident which happened in the morning in Hyde Park, and by being shot at in the theatre in the evening by the

maniac Hatfield: the latter circumstance being so well known to the public, is unnecessary to be introduced here; the former took place as follows:—His Majesty, accompanied by Earls Chatham and Chesterfield, General Gwyn, and Colonel Cathcart, attended to witness a grand field-day of the Grenadier battalion of Foot-Guards under the command of Colonel Wynward; soon after the commencement of the evolutions, and while the battalion were firing from centre to flank, one of the spectators, a gentleman named Ongley, of the Navy Office, received a musket-ball through the left thigh and fell to the ground; His Majesty being but a short distance from him, immediately rode up and expressed great anxiety that every assistance should be rendered to the unfortunate gentleman, who was immediately attended by the surgeon of the regiment, and conveyed in a carriage to his residence at Chelsea. His Majesty with great intrepidity remained on the ground till the conclusion of the review, and upon retiring commanded Mr. Keate, the Surgeon-general, and Mr. Rich, Inspector of Hospitals to visit Mr. Ongley, and watch the progress of his cure; these gentlemen reported in the course of the evening, that the patient was in a favourable state. Upon a strict investigation, it was ascertained that the misfortune was purely accidental, the soldier having unfortunately, unintentionally left a ball-cartridge in his cartouch-box, and His Majesty expressed himself perfectly satisfied, that it was in no respect the effect of design.

Perhaps no period of British history exhibits a display of universal patriotism and genuine loyalty, equal to that which prevailed throughout the empire during the progress of the French Revolution, and which amounted to perfect enthusiasm,

at the time of the threatened invasion of this country by Bonaparte. All classes of society appeared to vie with each other in professing attachment to the Sovereign, and a determination to stand or fall in the defence of the country. Associations or corps of armed volunteers were speedily formed in all the principal towns of the kingdom, while the official return of the strength of the different corps in the Metropolis and suburbs alone, exhibited a force of 46,000 effective men who had taken the oath of allegiance.

His Majesty having commanded a review of the Volunteers in Hyde Park in two divisions, the Eastern division on Wednesday the 26th October, 1803, and the Western on Friday the 28th, unusual curiosity was excited to witness the sublime spectacle of a patriot monarch meeting the brave citizens of his metropolis, armed in defence of his crown and the British constitution.

The troops reviewed on the 26th comprised a force of 12,400 men, and it was computed that the number of persons, including the military assembled that day in Hyde Park, amounted to 200,000. Notwithstanding the dense fog that prevailed, many of the corps had taken up their ground at the early hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and the whole were assembled before 8. The Earl of Harrington commanded the line, the ground being kept by the Life Guards. About 10 o'clock His Majesty entered the Park at Kensington-gate attended by the Princes preceded by a squadron of the Life Guards, and followed by Her Majesty and the Princesses in open carriages, he was met at this point by the whole of his staff, which was shortly after joined by the French Princes of the House of Bourbon, viz. Monsieur, the Prince de Condé, and the Duc de Berri, attired in splendid uniforms, and attended by General Dumourier and many of the French noblesse, wearing the

insignia of various military orders. A royal salute was fired by the guns of the artillery company on His Majesty's entry, and the discharge of a 12-pounder announcing his arrival at the centre of the line, the officers saluted, the corps presented arms, and the bands struck up the national anthem. His Majesty, at the head of the above brilliant cortege then proceeded to the right of the line, and passed along the front from right to left; at this moment, the fog having cleared off, the scene became exceedingly interesting,—the martial appearance of the troops—glittering uniforms of the Staff—elegant dresses of the ladies—interspersed with a variety of officers in splendid uniforms, who attended merely as spectators, forming a coup d'œil, the magnificence of which it is not in the power of language to describe. His Majesty having returned to the centre, three volleys were fired by battalions from the centre to the flanks, after which, on a signal given by the discharge of a piece of ordnance, three loud and unanimous cheers were given by the whole line, in which the spectators joined with an enthusiasm never before witnessed, amidst a general waving of hats in the air, drums beating, and bands playing "God save the King." On the discharge of a second piece of ordnance, the whole of the corps wheeled backwards on the left in divisions, and having passed His Majesty in the order prescribed in the Regulations, marched off the ground to their respective quarters; the review being over at twenty minutes past 1. The royal party returned to Buckingham House, accompanied by an immense crowd who rent the air with their shouts and expressions of loyalty, which was graciously acknowledged by the King.

The review of the Western division, on the following Friday, comprising a force of nearly 15,000 men, went off with equal eclat, although the weather was still more unfavourable; the

fog being so dense in the early part of the morning, that not a single object could be seen in the park at a distance of two yards: it however cleared off, at a later period, when the magnificent spectacle burst forth with all the brilliant effect of that of Wednesday, while the simultaneous shouts of the assembled multitude fully evinced the general feeling of the whole population; and it is gratifying to have to record that no accident occurred to give the slightest cause for regret, or to mar the general joy.

His Majesty conveyed his highest approbation of the appearance and military discipline of the troops, and his heartfelt satisfaction at the loyalty and patriotism exhibited by all classes of his subjects, in a General Order issued from the Horse Guards, signed by the Commander-in-Chief, and which was afterwards read at the head-quarters of the respective corps.

VISIT OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

The arrival of the allied sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, on a visit to this country on the 6th of June, 1814, was hailed with rapture by the British nation, as the commencement of a new era, and in the hope that the sword being converted into the plough-share, the various nations who had united to obtain the overthrow of the general disturber of the civilized world, would in future be bound together by the silken chain of commerce, and that agriculture and the Arts would again reign triumphant, by the restoration of the blessings of peace.

The pursuits of the illustrious strangers while in London, consisted of visiting our public institutions; and their total indifference to pomp and parade, with the consequent facility

afforded to exhibit the national good feeling and respect, elicited the admiration of the entire population, manifested by the loud shouts of welcome with which they were universally greeted.

The Emperor Alexander, in the dress of a private gentleman, and accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburgh, his sister, frequently promenaded in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, at an early hour in the morning; and their Majesties, accompanied by the officers of the household, took an airing on horseback in Hyde Park on the 12th of June, remaining nearly three hours, much to the gratification of the company there assembled.

But the review of the household cavalry, and volunteer and regular infantry of the metropolis ordered for the 20th of June, was probably the most interesting exhibition that occurred during their stay in London; the novelty of the assemblage of two foreign crowned heads, accompanied by veteran leaders of their armies, to witness a military spectacle in the suburbs of our metropolis, and in the presence of the Prince Regent: with the singular coincidence of the proclamation of peace on the same day, at the usual places, and at which ceremony also, a portion of those troops were afterwards called upon to assist, combined to produce a general feeling of pride and satisfaction, as shewn in the faces of the countless multitudes who were seen hurrying at an early hour towards the scene of action.

The various regiments took up their position by 9 o'clock in the morning, and the arrangements being completed soon after ten, a scene then presented itself which was never surpassed on a similar occasion, being greatly enhanced by the serenity of the weather, the sun beaming in all his glory, shedding his bright refulgence on the scene. At half-past eleven a royal salute of twenty-one guns announced the arrival of the royal party at the park gate, at the same moment the deafening cheers of the populace were heard at all parts of the park. The

Prince Regent entered the park with his hat off, bowing to the vast assembly, the Emperor Alexander riding on his right hand, and the king of Prussia on his left, the magnificent Staff which followed, comprised nearly three hundred persons, of all nations, among whom the veteran Field-Marshal Blucher, and the Hetman Platoff shone conspicuous. After their Majesties had inspected the line, a general *feu de joie* was discharged, and the regiments afterwards passed in review order. The illustrious visitors having expressed the greatest satisfaction at the discipline and general appearance of the troops to the officer in command, the corps marched off the ground, highly gratified by the flattering encomiums passed upon them by some of the greatest warriors of the age.

The public anxiety was so great on this occasion, to witness the proceedings, that every tree was filled with people, and in consequence several melancholy accidents happened, by limbs of the trees breaking and falling on the heads of those standing beneath, the pressure of the crowd rendering it impossible to escape.

Number of Corps reviewed on this occasion :

Corps.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates.	Horses.
Royal Artillery	9	171	155
Regular Cavalry	136	2035	2035
Volunteer Cavalry	27	372	399
Regular Infantry	61	1417	
Militia	171	2864	
Volunteer Infantry	523	6570	
	917	13429	2589

(Signed) CHARLES GREEN,
LIEUT.-GENERAL.

FESTIVITIES.

Monday, August 1, 1814, being remarkable as the anniversary of the glorious victory of the Nile, and by a singular coincidence, the centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms, was selected as the day for a grand national Jubilee, to celebrate, by public rejoicing, the return of the blessings of peace, on a scale of magnificence surpassing all that had heretofore been seen in this country.

Many hundreds of workmen had been employed for several weeks in making the necessary preparations, while a numerous body of artists from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich were occupied in arranging the fire-works under the superintendence of Sir W. Congreve, in temporary buildings erected for that purpose in the Green Park. The most judicious precautions were adopted to prevent accidents from the pressure of the crowd, by taking down the iron railings and part of the wall in several places, thus affording free access to the immense multitude that had been attracted from all parts of the country. It is an indisputable fact, that such a number of persons were never brought together on any former occasion of public rejoicing.

In St. James's Park, the principal object was a bridge thrown across the canal on which an elegant Chinese pagoda of seven stories was erected, profusely ornamented and hung with lamps, with fire-works affixed to various parts, the interior of the enclosure being appropriated to those who paid for admission; numerous booths and tents were pitched, while boats filled with elegantly dressed females on the canal, presented to the eye a scene of enchantment not easily to be imagined or described. The illuminations formed a complete blaze of light,

the trees in the Mall and Bird-cage walk, being encircled with lamps, and Chinese lanterns fancifully painted, glittered among the foliage. Her Majesty and the Princesses entertained a party of 250 of the nobility at dinner in Buckingham House, the front of which was also brilliantly illuminated, in uniformity with the Royal Booth in the Green Park, the devices exhibiting the names of our most celebrated military and naval heroes. In the early part of the evening Mr. Sadler ascended with his balloon from the space in front of Buckingham House to the great gratification of the royal party, who had taken a lively interest in witnessing the preparations for the ascent; at a later period of the evening, an unfortunate accident happened which threw a damp over the whole proceedings at this point, the fire-works having set fire to the pagoda; two of the men employed were so seriously injured that they expired on the following day; and before the fire could be got under, five stories of the pagoda were consumed.

The next attractive exhibition was the castellated Temple, erected in the Green Park. At ten o'clock a long and continued discharge of artillery announced the commencement of the pyrotechnic display; a grand discharge of fire-works from the battlements and walls continued for two hours, when the metamorphosis of the fortress was effected during the prevalence of a dense cloud of smoke created for the purpose of concealing the method by which it was accomplished. The smoke having cleared off, the Temple of Concord, brilliantly illuminated, and ornamented by numerous transparent allegorical paintings burst forth to the delighted gaze of the multitude. By an ingenious contrivance the Temple was rendered moveable on an axis, each face being presented at intervals and in succession to every point of the compass.

The entertainments in Hyde Park although of a different

description, were not the less interesting, the whole space being converted into an extensive fair; between 400 and 500 booths were erected, where every delicacy that could please the eye or suit the taste of the most fastidious gourmand might be obtained. The liberty of the press was here also proudly recognised, a number of printing presses being set up, whence issued with great rapidity engraved views of the Temple, Pagoda, &c. and random records of great variety, which were eagerly purchased by the visitors as mementos of the pleasurable sensations they experienced. Many shows and theatres were also to be seen where the heroes of the sock and buskin, afforded infinite amusement to His Majesty's lieges. Unusual anxiety was however evinced to witness a mimic naval engagement on the Serpentine river; this splendid sheet of water, presented the singular spectacle of two hostile fleets, viz. an English and American, riding in proud defiance on its bosom, both shores being lined with a dense mass of people assembled to witness this novel scene. About six o'clock the action commenced by a cannonading by the ships in the van of the opposing fleets, until the whole line gradually neared each other; after a severe struggle the Americans were ultimately driven on shore; at dark, however, the British line formed and bore down upon the American fleet then lying at anchor, and set fire to the whole of their ships which were burnt to the water's edge. The effect of this conflagration was surprizingly magnificent, indeed the whole of this exhibition was calculated to afford infinite gratification to the middling and lower classes of a maritime nation like Great Britain. The entertainment terminated at this point by a display of fire-works, among which the water-rockets, a new species of combustible, attracted much notice.

This day all business appeared to have been suspended in

London and the suburbs, and John Bull, Mrs. Bull, and their numerous progeny, seemed to have thrown themselves with perfect good humour into the vortex of public rejoicing and festivity, and in spite of the eccentricities of his nature, gave vent to feelings and expressions of joy and gladness, at the restoration of peace and harmony to his native land.

The fair was allowed to continue during the whole of the week; the park being cleared by order of the Secretary of State on Monday the 8th, and such was the injury done to this beautiful spot by the influx of so many visitors, that a lapse of two years passed away ere it recovered its pristine beauty.

The amusements provided for the public in Hyde Park on the occasion of the coronation of George IV. comprised an aquatic spectacle on the Serpentine, with a kind of fair, a boat-race, in which four boats started, having to double a standard at each end of the river twice; numerous boats filled with parties of ladies and gentlemen regaling themselves, and the banks lined with carriages and respectably dressed persons gave a pleasing effect to the whole. A lively attention was excited by the appearance of a large triumphal car drawn by two elephants the size of life, and richly caparisoned, with a person dressed as a slave on the back of each, affecting to guide them by an iron rod; this machine was constructed upon a large raft, and towed by boats manned by watermen in a blue uniform. After dark an illuminated transparency appeared at one extremity of the river, while the trees, water-houses, &c. on both sides, were illuminated by lamps, Chinese lanterns, &c. The effect of the reflection of the lights in the water, with the splendid discharge of numberless rockets, and other fire-works,

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formed a scene the most picturesque and delightful that can possibly be imagined.

A grand pyrotechnic display also took place here on the occasion of the coronation of their present Majesties, September 8, 1831, within an enclosure erected in the open part of the park, a short distance from the Serpentine, and although not on such an extensive scale as those above described, appeared to give universal satisfaction to the many thousands assembled to witness it.

An indecent and alarming riot took place here on the occasion of the funeral of Her Majesty Queen Caroline, August 14, 1821, the populace having determined to divert the route of the procession, as issued by order of Government, in consequence of which the hearse containing the body of Her Majesty proceeded with great rapidity across Hyde Park to Cumberland-gate, where considerable resistance being made by the mob, two persons were shot by the military. The funeral however ultimately passed through the city, the usual honours being paid by the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Mr. BARNARD, AND CHARLES, 2nd. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The following circumstance as related by Smollett, and recently published in that excellent Periodical, "*Leigh Hunt's London Journal*," is introduced here, on account of its connection with Hyde Park, and the interest it excited at the time.

William Barnard was the son of a surveyor (some say a coachmaker,) in Westminster, of good character, and apparently

easy in his circumstances, in whose life nothing peculiar happened till he was charged with a crime, singular, from the mode in which it was executed, and remarkable, because there appeared no urgent motive for inducing him to risk his life in so rash and unjustifiable an enterprise.

Towards the latter end of November in the year 1757, a letter was found under the door of the Office of Ordnance, directed in a hand imitating print, "To His Grace the Duke of Marlborough," who at that time, was Master-General, and was much surprised at reading the following contents:—

MY LORD,

November the 28th.

"As ceremony is an idle thing upon most occasions, more especially to persons in my state of mind, I shall proceed immediately to acquaint you with the motive and end of addressing this epistle to you, which is equally interesting to us both. You are to know then, my present situation in life is such, that I would prefer annihilation to a continuance in it. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and you are the man I have pitched upon either to make *me*, or to unmake yourself. As I never had the honour to live among the great, the tenor of my proposals will not be very courtly; but let that be an argument to enforce the belief of what I am now going to write.

"It has employed my invention for some time to find out a method to destroy another without exposing my own life; that I have accomplished, and defy the law. Now for the application of it. I am desperate, and must be provided for. You have it in your *power*; it is my business to make it your *inclination* to serve me, which you must determine to comply with by procuring me a genteel support for my life, or your own will be at a period before this session of parliament is over.

"I have more motives than one for singling you out upon this occasion, and I give you this fair warning, because the means I shall make use of are too fatal to be eluded by the power of physic.

"If you think this of any consequence, you will not fail to meet the author on Sunday next, at ten in the morning, or on Monday, (if the weather should be rainy on Sunday,) near the first tree beyond the style in Hyde Park, in the foot-walk to Kensington. Secrecy and compliance may preserve you from a double danger of this sort, as there is a certain part of the world where your death has more than been wished for upon other motives.

"I know the world too well to trust this secret in any breast but my own. A few days determine me your friend or enemy.

FELTON."

"You will apprehend that I mean you should be alone, and depend upon it, that a discovery of any artifice in this affair will be fatal to you. My safety is ensured by my silence, for confession only can condemn me."

The Duke went to the spot at the time appointed, having previously desired a friend to observe at a distance what passed.

He waited near half an hour, and seeing no one he could suspect to be the person, turned his horse and rode towards Piccadilly; but after proceeding a few paces, he looked back, and saw a man leaning over a bridge, which is within twenty yards of the tree mentioned in the letter; he then rode gently towards the person, and passed him once or twice, expecting that he would speak; but as he still remained silent, his Grace bowed, and asked him if he had not something to say to him; but he answered, "No, I don't know you." The Duke, after telling him who he was, said, "Now you know who I am, I suppose you have something to say to me."

On the stranger's replying "I have not," His Grace directly rode out of the park.

A few days after, a second letter to the following purport was sent to the Duke, in the same hand-writing, and conveyed under the door as the former one.

"MY LORD,

"You receive this as an acknowledgment of your punctuality, as to the time and place of meeting on Sunday last, though it was owing to you it answered no purpose. The pageantry of being armed, and the ensign of your order were useless and too conspicuous: you needed no attendant; the place was not calculated for mischief, nor was any intended. If you walk in the west aisle of Westminster Abbey towards eleven o'clock on Sunday next, your sagacity will point out the person whom you will address by asking his company to take a turn or two with you. You will not fail, on inquiry, to be acquainted with his name and place of abode, according to which directions you will please to send two or three hundred pound bank notes the next day by the penny post. Exert not your curiosity too early; it is in your power to make me grateful on certain terms. I have friends who are faithful, but they do not bark before they bite.—
I am, &c. F."

The Duke had repaired to Hyde Park no otherwise dressed than persons of quality generally are; the only part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter being the star by his side;

and the pistol holsters before were the common horse furniture of a military officer high in command. He was naturally alarmed on receiving the second letter, and consulted his friend; when after sending for the late Sir John Fielding, it was determined that his Grace should go to Westminster Abbey; two or three constables being ordered to attend in sight, as if walking to see the monuments, and directed to take up any suspected person on the Duke's making a signal. He had not been in the Abbey more than five minutes, when the person he had before spoken to in Hyde Park came in, accompanied by a good-looking decent man, and they both walked towards the choir and then parted. The person whom the Duke had before seen, and who afterwards proved to be Mr. William Barnard, loitered about, looking at the inscriptions, and occasionally fixing his eyes on his Grace, who stood for a few minutes pretty near him, to see if he would speak first; but this not being the case, he at last said to Mr. Barnard, "Have you any thing to say to me, Sir?" to which he replied, "No, my Lord, I have not." "Surely you have," replied the Duke;—but he still said, "No, my Lord."

Mr. Barnard then walked up and down on one side of the aisle, and his Grace on the other, for six or seven minutes, without any conversation passing between them; when the Duke of Marlborough quitted the Abbey at the great door. Nothing particular occurred further at this time; only it was observed by one of the persons appointed to watch, that Mr. Barnard placed himself behind one of the pillars as he went out, and looked eagerly after him.

The Duke, with a laudable caution, which did him credit, was still unwilling to have him secured, lest he might injure an innocent man. A third letter was, however, received a few days afterwards, which, on comparing the directions, was evi-

dently the production of the same person who had written the first. It was as follows:—

“MY LORD,

“I am fully convinced you had a companion on Sunday. I interpret it as owing to the weakness of human nature; but such a proceeding is far from being ingenuous, and may produce bad effects; whilst it is impossible to answer the end proposed. You will see me again soon, as it were by accident, and may easily find where I go to. In consequence of which, by being sent to, I shall wait on your Grace, but expect to be quite alone, and to converse in whispers. You will likewise give your honour, upon meeting, that no part of the conversation shall transpire. These, and the former terms complied with, ensure your safety: my revenge, in case of non-compliance, or any scheme to expose me, will be slower, but not less sure; and strong suspicion, the utmost that can possibly ensue upon it; while the chance would be tenfold against you. You will possibly be in doubt after the meeting; but it is quite necessary the outside should be a masque to the in. The family of the Bloods is not extinct, though they are not in my scheme.”

It was more than two months before the Duke heard any thing further of this extraordinary correspondent, when he was surprised by receiving the under-written letter by the penny-post, in a mean hand, but not in imitation of print like the other.

“TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

“I have reason to believe that the son of one Barnard, a surveyor, in Abingdon Buildings, Westminster, is acquainted with some secrets that nearly concern your safety: his father is now out of town, which will give you an opportunity of questioning him more privately.

“It would be useless to your Grace, as well as dangerous to me to appear more publicly in this affair.

“YOUR SINCERE FRIEND,—ANONYMOUS.”

“HE FREQUENTLY GOES TO STOREY’S-GATE COFFEE HOUSE.”

In the course of the week a messenger was sent to the coffee house who met Mr. Barnard there. He appeared much surprised when told that the Duke of Marlborough wished to speak with him, and said, “It is very odd, for the Duke addressed himself to me some time ago in Hyde Park, though I never saw him before in my life!” A day or two afterwards, according to appointment, he came to Marlborough House.

As soon as he made his appearance the Duke immediately recognized the face of the same person, whom he had before

seen at Hyde Park and at Westminster Abbey. On asking him, as before, "If he had any thing to say?" he replied, "I have nothing to say."

The several letters and circumstances were then recapitulated by His Grace, particularly the last, which mentioned Mr. Barnard's knowing something that nearly concerned his safety. To these points he only replied, "I know nothing of the matter." The Duke then observed, "that the writer of the letters in question appeared to be a man of abilities and education; and lamented that he should be guilty of so mean an action." "It is possible to be very poor and very learned," was his remarkable answer. On the Duke's saying, "There must be something very odd in the man," Barnard answered, "I imagine he must be mad." "He seems surprized that I should have pistols," His Grace continued; to which he made answer, "I *was* surprized to see your Grace with pistols, and your star on." "Why were you surprized at that?" "It was so cold a day, I wondered you had not your great coat on," was his reply after a little hesitation. On reading that part of the letter to him, which mentioned his father's being out of town, he remarked, "It is very odd; my father *was* then out of town." This last circumstance struck the Duke more particularly, as the letter had no date. Before they parted concluded with saying, "If you are innocent, it becomes *you*, much more than me, to find out the author of these letters, as it is an attempt to blast your character." Barnard then smiled, and took his leave.

On the strength of these circumstances, it was soon after thought proper to take him into custody. He was indicted, tried on the Black Act, at the Session House, in the Old Bailey, in May, 1758, and after a long and patient investigation of the circumstances, equally honourable to the candour of the

Duke, and to the impartiality of the Judges and Jury, acquitted. It appeared in favour of the prisoner, corroborated by respectable evidence, that, on the day he met the Duke in Hyde Park, he had been sent by his father on business to Kensington. As to his being in the Abbey, a Mr. Greenwood, a person of credit, who, as is before observed, was seen with him there, proved that, contrary to Mr. Barnard's wish he had, with some difficulty, persuaded him to walk with him from Abingdon Buildings to the Park, that morning: that they were going thither without passing through the Abbey, but Mr. Greenwood recollecting a new monument he had not seen, insisted on his going that way.

Many persons of fortune and reputation appeared: some of whom had dined with him at Kensington on the day above mentioned. These, with many others, had repeatedly heard Mr. Barnard speak with wonder of having twice met the Duke of Marlborough, and the circumstance of his Grace speaking to him being very singular.

They all united in the most ample testimonies of his regularity, sobriety, and pecuniary credit, and his being in the habit of daily receiving considerable sums.

In July of the same year, the Duke of Marlborough was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the British forces intended to serve in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; and on August 29, constituted General over all the forces employed, or to be employed in His Majesty's service. He died, however, of a fever, October 20, at Munster, in Westphalia, from whence his corpse was brought to England, and buried at Woodstock. It appears rather surprising that the death of the Duke was not attributed to the secret machinations of this incendiary correspondent, who had declared that his vengeance though slow, would not be less certain; but the

public appear to have considered it a hoax played off merely to alarm the Duke, excite public curiosity, by puzzling the multitude, and giving rise to a thousand ridiculous conjectures.

ENTRY OF LOUIS XVIII. INTO LONDON.

His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. being about to return to his kingdom, and ascend the throne of his ancestors, after a residence in England of many years, during which period he had endeared himself to all those who had the happiness to approach his person, made his entry into London on the 20th of April, 1814, accompanied by the Prince Regent in his State carriage drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, preceded by six of the royal carriages containing the principal Officers of the Households, both English and French, and escorted by the First and Second regiments of Horse-Guards, both officers and privates wearing white cockades, the cavalcade being considerably extended by an immense concourse of English gentlemen superbly mounted, and wearing similar favours; the various corps of volunteer cavalry and infantry lining the road nearly the whole distance from Stanmore to London. The Prince Regent having met His Majesty at Stanmore, about three o'clock, the procession moved towards town, passing by the Edgeware-road, and through Hyde Park, (at which point it formed an exceedingly interesting spectacle to the thousands assembled on the happy occasion) to Piccadilly, from thence to Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, where His Majesty was met by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent, and the Foreign Ambassadors, who were in waiting to pay their respects. A general illumination in the evening testified the sympathy entertained by the British people for the vicissitudes of the royal house of Bourbon.

DUELS.

It now becomes the unpleasant task of the Editor to record a number of Duels, more or less sanguinary, which have taken place in Hyde Park within the last century, the more to be lamented, as in many of the cases, a timely explanation might have superseded the necessity of an appeal to arms, a custom always more honored in the breach than the observance, being also directly contrary to the law of the land, but which fashion, in certain cases, has rendered imperative.

Duels, that is, decision of private quarrels by single combat, may be traced to a very early period. In France, this custom prevailed for ages with such petulant fury, that the flower of the French nobility perished by it. In the time of Henry IV. above 4000 gentlemen were killed in duels; it subsequently required all the authority of Louis XIV. to restrain this disgraceful practice; and the severe edicts he issued against duellists, in a great measure checked its destructive tendency.

Dr. Robertson says, "that the dominion of fashion is so powerful, that neither the tyranny of penal laws, nor reverence for religion, has been able entirely to abolish a practice, unknown among the ancients, and not justifiable by any principle of reason; though, at the same time, it must be admitted, that to this absurd custom, we must ascribe, in some degree, the extraordinary gentleness and complacency of modern manners, and that respectful attention of one man to another, which, at present, renders the social intercourses of life far more agreeable and decent, than among the most civilized nations of antiquity."

It has, also, been advanced, that public opinion is not easily controlled by civil institutions; for which reason, it may be

questioned, whether any regulations can be contrived, of sufficient force, to suppress or change the rule which stigmatizes all scruples about duelling with the reproach of cowardice. The inadequate redress which the law of the land affords for those injuries which chiefly affect a man in his sensibilities and reputation, by the trifling damages which are recovered, serve only to make the sufferer more ridiculous. The great desideratum therefore is,—the discovery of that principle, which shall secure the good order of society, so effectually, as to suppress the spirit of the insolent and the brutish, without the infraction of divine and human laws; and at the same time, to afford ample redress to the injured.

True, it is, that Duels have not been so numerous of late years, as formerly, and in a few recent instances, they have happily terminated without bloodshed: the combatants have met under the influence of a cool temperament; they have not fought *à l'outrance*, very rarely second shots have been exchanged, and they have merely conformed to the laws of honour, with a view of preserving their stations in that society, to whose inexorable laws their intemperate language or conduct, had rendered them amenable, and which laws were only to be satisfied, by placing the lives of two of its members in the most imminent jeopardy.

It appears that between the years 1760 and 1821, 172 duels have been fought, (including 344 individuals) that 69 persons were killed; that in three of these, neither of the combatants survived; that 96 were wounded, 48 of them desperately, and 48 slightly, and that 188 escaped unhurt. It will thus be seen that rather more than one-fifth of the combatants lost their lives, and that nearly one-half received the bullets of their antagonists.

It appears also, that only eighteen trials took place; that six

of the arraigned were acquitted, seven found guilty of manslaughter, and three of murder; that two were executed, and eight imprisoned during different periods.

Among the names of the above combatants will be found those of noblemen, illustrious statesmen, and warriors, therefore, until the strong arm of British legislation, seconded by the undeviating energy of judicial forms, shall annihilate this disgraceful emanation of Gothic barbarity, every English gentleman is exposed to similar evils; for in honourable minds, there is no alternative between death and infamy.

A number of these duels having been fought in Hyde Park, I now proceed to lay some of the most important before the reader, in chronological order.

DUKE OF HAMILTON AND LORD MOHUN.

On the 15th of November, 1712, the Duke of Hamilton, and Charles Lord Mohun, met by appointment in Hyde Park, accompanied by General Macartney as second to the latter, and Colonel Hamilton as second to the Duke; they fought with swords, and with such fury, that Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the Duke of Hamilton expired before he could be conveyed to the keeper's house, at that time known by the name of the Cake-House, and which stood but a short distance from the Ring, where the duel took place. Macartney escaped in disguise to the continent, and was accused by Colonel Hamilton upon oath before the Privy-Council with having stabbed the Duke over his (the Colonel's) shoulder while he was in the act of raising him from the ground. A proclamation was issued offering £500. reward for the apprehension of Macartney, to which was added £300. by the Duchess of Hamilton. The Scotch Peers addressing the Queen prayed that she would use all her influence with her allies, in order that the murderer might be

brought to justice; but General Macartney having found favour at the Court of Hanover, was afterwards employed by George I. in bringing over the 6000 Dutch troops, at the breaking out of the Preston rebellion, soon after which he surrendered, and taking his trial at the King's Bench bar, was acquitted of the murder; being only found guilty of the manslaughter, by direction of the Court. The cause of the duel was said to be a dispute on the subject of a law-suit between the families; but violent party politics no doubt produced a termination so sanguinary. The Duke of Hamilton was leader of the Tories, and suspected by the Whigs of favouring the Pretender; he had also been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France, at which the Whigs were much exasperated. Lord Mohun was an experienced duellist, and had killed two antagonists in previous combats; he was moreover, called the Hector of the Whig party, and it was generally believed had been selected to pick a quarrel with the Duke, and thus prevent his proceeding on his mission. The Duke of Marlborough who was also publicly blamed as the author of all this mischief, immediately retired to the continent, whither he was shortly followed by his Duchess.

JOHN WILKES, ESQ. M. P. AND SAMUEL MARTIN,
ESQ. M. P., *November 16, 1673.*

This duel arose out of a paragraph written by Mr. Wilkes in the North Briton; Mr. Martin, having declared in the House of Commons, that the writer of that paragraph was a stabber in the dark, a cowardly and malignant scoundrel:—Mr. Wilkes immediately after the House broke up wrote a letter to Mr. Martin, avowing himself to be the author, and his readiness to give satisfaction; Mr. Martin insisted upon an immediate meeting at the ring in Hyde Park with pistols.

When the gentlemen met in Hyde Park, they walked together a little while, to avoid some company which seemed coming up

to them. They brought each a pair of pistols. When they were alone, operations commenced by the first fire from Mr Martin which missed; the pistol in Mr. Wilkes' hand only flashed in the pan. Each gentleman then took one of the remaining pistols: Mr. Wilkes' missed; and the ball from Mr. Martin's pistol lodged in Mr. Wilkes' belly. He bled profusely, and Mr. Martin came up desiring to render all the assistance in his power. Mr. Wilkes replied that Mr. Martin had behaved like a man of honour, that he believed he should die, and insisted that Mr. Martin should immediately make his escape. Mr. Wilkes being then carried home, merely said to the surgeon, that it was an affair of honour.

Mr. Graves extracted the ball, which first struck Mr. Wilkes' coat button, entered his belly about half an inch below the navel, and sunk obliquely, on the right side, towards the groin, but did not penetrate the abdomen.

Mr. Martin immediately went to Paris; and on Mr. Wilkes' recovery, and proceeding to that capital, friendly visits were exchanged between them.

GEORGE GARRICK, ESQ. AND MR. BADDELEY,
March 17, 1770.

This duel was fought in Hyde Park, when Mr. Garrick having received the fire of his antagonist, discharged his pistol into the air, which produced a reconciliation. Mr. G. Garrick was the brother of the celebrated tragedian, David Garrick, and the memory of Mr. Baddeley is preserved by a sum of money which he bequeathed for the purchase of a Twelfth Cake, to be drawn for annually by the performers at Drury-lane Theatre.

**MR. WHATELEY, AND JOHN TEMPLE, ESQ. *December*
11, 1773.**

This duel was fought in Hyde Park, when Mr. Whateley was dangerously wounded; he was brother of Mr. Whateley, late Secretary to the Treasury, and his antagonist was Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. The cause of quarrel was:—the discovery of the confidential letters written by Messrs. Hutchinson, Oliver, Paxton, &c. which were lately laid before the Assembly at Boston, and were afterwards published in the London papers.

**THE EARL OF SHELburne, & COL. FULLARTON,
M.P. FOR PLYMPTON, *March 22, 1780.***

Lord Shelburne, with Lord Frederick Cavendish for his second, and Colonel Fullarton, with Lord Balcarras acting as his second, met at half-past five in Hyde Park. Lord Balcarras and Lord F. Cavendish, proposed that both parties should obey the seconds. Lord Shelburne and Colonel Fullarton walked together, while the seconds adjusted the ceremonials, and fixed on pistols as the proper weapons; they fought at twelve paces distance, both parties missed on the first fire; on the second fire, Colonel Fullarton's ball struck Lord Shelburne in the groin; his Lordship fell, and then fired his pistol in the air. The seconds now interfered and immediately declared, "That the parties had ended the affair, by behaving like men of the strictest honour."

**THE REV. W. BATE, AND MR. R. A STUDENT-IN-THE-
LAW, *September 7, 1780.***

The parties met in Hyde Park at half-past four in the morning; the quarrel arose out of some circumstances connected with the morning Post, in which they were both engaged.

The chance of the first fire falling to Mr. Bate, he discharged his pistol, and hit Mr. R. in the fleshy part of his arm; the wound, however, was not sufficient to incapacitate him from returning the fire, which he did, but without effect. The seconds now interfering, the affair was adjusted.

THE REV. MR. ALLEN, AND LLOYD DULANY, ESQ.

June 26, 1782.

These gentlemen met in Hyde Park, at half-past nine in the evening, attended by ——— Delancy, Esq. as second to Mr. Dulany, and Robert Morris, Esq. as second to Mr. Allen. At the first fire, Mr. Dulany received a mortal wound, but lingered a few days, and died at his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. He was a gentleman of excellent character, and possessed large property in Maryland. The Rev. Mr. Allen and his second surrendered themselves, and were tried at the Old Bailey on an indictment for murder, on the 6th of July, 1782, when it was proved that the quarrel had been of three years standing, and originated in a paragraph written by Mr. Allen, reflecting upon the character of Mr. Dulany, which was published in the *Morning Post* June 29, 1779. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Mr. Allen, and acquitted Morris. Mr. Allen was sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to be imprisoned six months in Newgate.

THE HON. COSMO GORDON, AND LIEUT.-COLONEL
THOMAS, *September 4, 1783.*

These gentlemen met at the ring in Hyde Park at six in the morning. It was agreed by the seconds, that after receiving the pistols they should advance and fire when they pleased. On arriving within about eight yards of each other, they presented, and drew their triggers nearly at the same time, when

only the Colonel's pistol went off. The Lieut.-Colonel having adjusted his pistol, fired, and his antagonist received a severe contusion on the thigh. Their second pistols were fired without effect, and their friends called to re-load them; after which they again advanced to nearly the same distance, and fired, when the Lieut.-Colonel fell, having received a ball in his body. He was immediately attended by a skilful surgeon who extracted the ball on the spot; the wound, however, notwithstanding every attention, proved mortal.

LORD MACARTNEY, & GEN. STEWART, *June 8, 1786.*

This duel was fought near Kensington: the following account of this affair, signed by the Seconds, was published at the time, "The place and time of meeting, having been previously fixed: the parties arrived about half-past four in the morning, and took their ground at the distance of twelve short paces, measured off by the seconds, who delivered to each one pistol, keeping possession of the remaining arms.

"General Stewart told Lord Macartney, he doubted, as his Lordship was short-sighted, he would not be able to see him." His Lordship replied, "he did, perfectly well." When the seconds had retired a little on one side, and as the parties were about to level, General Stewart observed to Lord Macartney, "that his pistol was not cocked." His Lordship thanked him, and cocked. When they had levelled, General Stewart, said "he was ready." His Lordship answered, "he was likewise ready," and they both fired within a few seconds of each other. The seconds observing Lord Macartney wounded, stepped up to him, and declared the matter must rest here. General Stewart said, "this is no satisfaction," and asked "if his Lordship was not able to fire another pistol?" His Lordship replied, "he would try with pleasure," and urged Colonel

Fullarton to permit him to proceed. The seconds, however, declared it was impossible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stewart said, "then I must defer it till another occasion;" on which his lordship answered, "if that be the case, we had better proceed now; I am here in consequence of a message from General Stewart, who called upon me, to give him satisfaction in my private capacity, for offence taken at my public conduct; and to evince that personal safety is no consideration with me. I have nothing personal; the General may proceed as he thinks fit." General Stewart said, "It was his Lordship's personal conduct to him that he resented."

The seconds then put an end to all further conversation. The surgeons, Messrs. Hunter and Home, who were attending at a little distance, were brought up by Colonel Fullarton. Col. Gordon in the mean time, assisted his Lordship in taking off his coat, and requested him to sit down, apprehending he might faint through loss of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground, in company with General Stewart, and an easy carriage was provided to convey his Lordship home."

(Signed) W. FULLARTON,
A. GORDON.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, AND MAJOR BROWNE,
September 10, 1787.

These gentlemen met in Hyde Park, near Grosvenor gate, about 11 o'clock; three shots were exchanged, without bloodshed, when both parties quitted their ground, and approaching each other, said a few words, and parted with salutations of civility.

MR. FRIZELL, AND MR. CLARKE, *June, 1792.*

It appeared that Mr. Frizell and Mr. Clarke, both students of the Law, accompanied by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Evans, were at the Cecil Coffee House, where Mr. Frizell lodged. They drank till one in the morning, when Mr. Frizell declining to drink any more, Mr. Clarke became very abusive, and although Mr. Frizell offered to apologize, Mr. Clarke insisted that he should meet him in Hyde Park in an hour from that time, viz. three o'clock. Mr. Evans and Mr. Montgomery having in vain attempted to make up the quarrel, eventually attended them to the ground as seconds.

The ball from Mr. Clarke's pistol penetrated Mr. Frizell's collar-bone; he instantly fell, and in falling, his pistol went off. Mr. Montgomery immediately ran for a coach to convey him to a surgeon's, but on his return, found that Mr. Frizell had expired. They were immediately apprehended by a party of soldiers, but shortly afterwards liberated by order of the Commanding officer, when the whole party got into a coach with the body, and drove off. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Evans got out in Piccadilly, and escaped. They were all young men, and natives of Ireland. The jury who sat on the body of Mr. Frizell, returned a verdict of wilful murder.

MR. WM. CARPENTER, AND MR. JOHN PRIDE,

August 20, 1796.

These gentlemen were both Americans; having taken their ground in Hyde Park, Mr. Carpenter received his antagonist's ball in the side, which penetrated nearly through his body; and notwithstanding it was immediately extracted, he died soon after. A coroner's jury afterwards returned a verdict of wilful murder.

COLONEL KING, AND COLONEL FITZGERALD,

October, 1797.

The distressing circumstances attending this duel caused a great sensation at the time in the public mind. The facts are as follows:—it appears that Colonel Fitzgerald had seduced the Hon. Miss King, daughter of Lord Kingsborough, at the same time being married to a lady who was second cousin to Miss King, and had caused her to elope with him from Lady Kingsborough, her mother, who resided at Windsor. The lady having been discovered after great difficulty, was forcibly taken home to her friends.

As soon as Lord Kingsborough, who was in Ireland, heard of the fate of his daughter, he came to England with his son, Colonel King; determined to call him to a personal and severe account.

A meeting was appointed near the Magazine in Hyde Park; Colonel King was accompanied by Major Wood as his second; but Colonel Fitzgerald came alone. After exchanging six shots without effect, Colonel Fitzgerald's powder and balls being all expended, it was agreed they should meet again the next morning. Both Colonels were however put under arrest the same day.

The sequel to this extraordinary affair is most tragical. It appears that the young lady was removed to her father's residence at Mitchelstown, near Kilworth, in Ireland. A discarded servant became the bearer of a letter to Colonel Fitzgerald, which induced him immediately to follow her. Colonel King, now Lord Kingsborough, his father being created Earl of Kingston, having received intelligence of his arrival, immediately proceeded to Kilworth, and went to the apartment in which the Colonel lodged. Having demanded admittance, and being refused, the enraged young nobleman forced open the

door, and running to a case of pistols lying in the room seized one, and called on the Colonel to defend himself; they instantly grappled, and while struggling, the Earl of Kingston entered the room, having come in pursuit of his son, and seeing that his life was in danger, immediately fired upon the Colonel, and killed him on the spot. Colonel Fitzgerald thus fell a victim to the most horrible infatuation and depravity, lamented by no one who reflected on his dishonourable conduct in this affair.

LIEUTENANT W. OF THE NAVY, AND CAPTAIN I.
OF THE ARMY, *March*, 1803.

These gentlemen met in Hyde Park, and fought at six paces distance; on the first fire, Lieutenant W. received the ball of his adversary on the guard of his pistol, which tore away the third and fourth fingers of his right hand. The son of Neptune, apparently callous to pain, wrapped his handkerchief round his hand, and swore he had another, which never failed him. On the second fire both parties fell; Captain I. was shot through the head and immediately expired. Lieutenant W. received the ball in his left breast, and enquiring if his antagonist's wound was mortal, and being answered in the affirmative, he thanked heaven he had lived thus long, requested that a mourning ring, which was on his finger, might be given to his sister, and that she might be assured, it was the happiest moment he ever knew. He had scarcely finished the word, when a quantity of blood burst from his wound, and he expired almost without a struggle.

THE END.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

CAUTIONS.

1. Lose no time.—2. Avoid all rough usage.—3. Never hold the body up by the feet.—4. Nor roll the body on casks.—5. Nor rub the body with salt or spirits.—6. Nor inject tobacco-smoke or infusion of tobacco.

RESTORATIVE MEANS,

IF APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Send quickly for Medical Assistance; but do not delay the following Means:

I. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.

II. Strip the body, and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber.

III. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

IV. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body:

1. Move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine.
2. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.
3. Foment the body with hot flannels; but, if possible,
4. Immerse the body in a warm bath as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth.
5. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time.

V. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the Society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downwards, and pushing gently backwards the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air: blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears.

VI. Electricity to be employed early by a Medical Assistant.

VII. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube and syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water.

VIII. Apply sal Volatile, or hartshorn to the nostrils.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On restoration to life, a tea spoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine or weak brandy and water, warm; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement.

The treatment recommended by the Society is to be persevered in for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion, that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance; and it is absurd to suppose that a body must not be meddled with or removed without the permission of a Coroner.

J. SMITH, Printer, 49, Long Acre.

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